The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,877 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1886.

ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
L ROHILLA	2500	700	W. Barrat	31st Dec.
M BOKHARA	3941	500	C. H. Edwards	7th Jan.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	14th "
— NIZAM	2735	500	W. E. Thompson	21st "
L GUJRAT	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	28th "
M ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	4th Feb.
L VERONA	3116	600	R. F. Briscoe	11th "
— SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne	18th "
L MALWA	3859	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	S. G. Stead	4th Mar.
L NEPAUL	3486	600	T. J. Alderton	11th "
— ASSAM	3636	500	J. C. Hassall	18th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M TASMANIA	4188	800	C. G. Perrins	1st Apl
L GANGES	4198	900	— Stewart	8th "
— NIZAM	2735	500	W. E. Thompson	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	22nd "
M SUEVIC	3142	550	W. J. Nantes	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3630	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
— SIAM	3011	500	M. de Horne	13th "
L BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	20th "
				TUESDAY.
M CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	24th May.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Jan.
GANGES	4198	900	E. Stewart	21st "
COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	4th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3600	600	L. H. Moule	18th "

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 24, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 360.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles transhipp at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. RALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Jan.	1st Mar.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th "	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	7th Jan.
BORMIDA	4,000	12th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 22, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS between BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE,

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
ATLANTA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ARMENIA	G. Regusin	4200	600	16th "
WORWAERTS	F. Radonicich	2600	450	20th "
PANDORA	P. Mersa	3500	550	3rd Feb.
BERENICE	C. Sechiniger	3500	550	16th "
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemesnich	3800	450	16th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4,000	600	2nd Jan.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1886.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	28th Dec.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	8th Jan.
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	25th "
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	19th Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,358	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	1st Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387	480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544	480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,069	480	Capt. F. Blight	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, December 18, 1886.

MORGAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,

IN GENUINE CIGARS, prepared expressly for them at the best Manufactories in Trichinopoly, Dindigul, Burma, Pondicherry, Ceylon, &c., American and Turkey Tobacco, Paper Cigarettes, Tea and Sugar. Messes, Clubs, and Merchants supplied with liberal discount. Prices strictly moderate. Price List will be sent on application.

MORGAN & CO.,
No. 22, CORNER OF MEADOWS AND FORBES STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

1886 GREETINGS 1887

CHRISTMAS
AND
NEW YEAR'S
CARDS
IN
GREAT AND CHOICE
VARIETY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY M.C.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th Dec., 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 27th Dec. (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Feo, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,899 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 30th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th January, at 5 p.m.

S. S. KERBELA, 1978 tons, on or about 22nd Jan.
S. S. LALPOORA, 3220 " " 3rd Feb.
S. S. LALVADA, 3230 " " 17th "

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, December 23, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRIME YORK HAMS.

In Canvas weighing 9 to 15 lbs. in First Class Condition.
Price 15 as. per lb.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
PROVISION AND WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.

New Season's supply to hand.
Price, Re. 1-4 per lb.
In prime condition. Weight 7 to 8lbs.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
IMPORTERS OF STORES, WINE MERCHANTS, &c.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CLAN MCDONALD, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.
The steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.
After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
& Agents.
Bombay, December 23, 1886.

LACE CURTAINS.
LENO CURTAINS.
REP CURTAINS.
CURTAIN RINGS.
CURTAIN HOOKS.
BRASS POLES.
POLE FINIALS.
POLE BRACKETS.
BRASS CORNICES.
CURTAIN HOLDERS.
HOLDER HOOKS.
CURTAIN BORDERINGS.
PURDAH BORDERINGS.
FANCY BRASS NAILS.
FURNITURE GIMPS.
BLIND CORD.
PICTURE CORD.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

5 per cent per annum subject to 18 months, 12 " , 9 " , 6 " notice of withdrawal

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PROFESSOR H. WINTER.

THE GREAT AMERICAN-INDIAN EXPERT, who warrants to cure hard and soft corns, bunions, chilblains, ingrowing nails and warts, guarantees to take them out without pain or without drawing blood, and further guarantees to perform an instantaneous cure. Mr. Winter's fame is spoken of in the highest terms by various well-known gentlemen in this city on whom he has operated that have suffered for years with corns. He is now on his four round the world, and has just arrived from Australia via the Straits Settlements and Rangoon. He will remain in Bombay until the 25th December, and is now staying at Watson's Hotel, Room No. 142. Those who are suffering from these complaints will please call at once and see for themselves, as he leaves for Colombo and Mauritius.

CONSULTATION FREE OF CHARGE,
CONSULTING HOURS.
For ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 1 a.m. and from 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to call on them will please send their address and he will call upon them between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

MALTA GROSS

No. 3, Military Square, No. 3.

HAVANAH CIGARS.

THE cheapest, the pleasantest, the mildest one can meet with.

Rose de Inglaterre	at Rs. 8	per 100	in box.
Trabuccos (Walkur)	" 8	"	"
El Nevazo	" 8	"	"
Semiramis	" 8	"	"
Conchas Superior	" 7-8	"	"
Caoba	" 7	"	"
Queen 2nd	" 6	"	"
Princess Royal	" 6	"	"
Punch Re	" 5	"	"

These cigars are little tiny ones and are used by the most Aristocratic and delicate people.

VIRGINIA CIGARS.

Quite New to India.

A very, very strong smoke, are made of the purest Virginia Tobacco, smoke very freely and give to the mouth a very agreeable taste. Who likes a strong smoke should not remain without a trial.

Villeneuve ..... at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

VEVEY CIGARS.

Sigari Toscani, fantastically shaped, Rs. 3 per 100.

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

Made of Tobacco, selected by a skilful man.

Havanah shaped No. 1	Rs. 2-4	per 100	in box.	
Do. do. " 2	"	"	"	
Do. do. " 3	"	1-8	"	"
Do. do. snort " 2	"	"	"	
Lady's Havanah	" 1-8	"	"	
Office 5 minutes	" 1-6	"	"	

Cut Tobacco for pipes and Cigarettes.
At a very moderate price.
In the above prices postage is not included.
Liberal percentage allowed to Traders, Clubs, Messes and Hotels.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS &c.

MURWARA SANDSTONE.—Flags, Coping and Fence Posts made from above and delivered in railway wagons at Kutnee, E. I. Railway ubbulpore Extension. Rates on application to

C. R. WILLIAMS and Co.
Jubbulpore, C. P.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE

A PAIR of Iron GREY WALERS, go well in Double and Single Harness, viz :—
A Mare 5 years old, 15-1.
A Gelding 4 years old, 15-2½.
Been in India one year; believed perfectly sound. Open to Veterinary Examination.
Apply to

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
East Street, Poona.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 5 for 100 semi-trams Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to

MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.

Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

SCOTT & Co, M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 15 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HOME AT TARDEO for old worn-out PENSIONED BRITISH SOLDIERS, their WIDOWS and CHILDREN, also for Widows and Children of European and Eurasians, who, being of Good Character, are in Destitute Circumstances. The only one of its kind in Bombay. Government Grant and Income insufficient.
Any information will be given, and Aid, however small, gratefully received by

Lieut.-Col. F. W. MAJOR,
Presidency Paymaster,
Honorary Secretary.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO,
65 CORNHILL, LONDON;
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS ..... from ... Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES ..... " Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made) various articles from Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield) various articles from Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.
ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT
FOR READY MONEY,
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES
FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	47 Pall Mall LONDON.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)

SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIALS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International, Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*.
THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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BALTIC STEEL WORKS
(J. Beardshaw & Son.)

JOSEPH WAINE AND CO.
(Imperial Padlock Works.)

THOS. WRAGG AND SON
Drainage pipes, &c.)
STOCKS IN HANDS.

F. FISCHER & Co.
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CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of ORNAMENTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, BRONZE AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZES WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in ½lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Best English make, gent's	each	6	8
Do. do. Cork-handled gent's	"	7	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	"	14	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	"	9	8
Do. do. do. double strung	"	11	8
Do. do. do. cork handled	"	10	8
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	"	10	0
Do. The Demon Slazengers	"	12	8
Do. The Victor Forhams	"	12	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	"	12	12
BAT COVERS, Tanned Canvas with leather handle	"	2	0
HANDLES for Tennis Bats, India Rubber	"	1	0
NET BAGS for holding Tennis Balls	"	1	0

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best India-Rubber, Enamelled, Regulation	Per dozen	5	0
Do. best Flannel covered, Silk sewn, Regulation size	"	8	8
Do. do. do. Champion, Undersewn do.	"	9	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless perfect, the best Ball yet introduced.	"	12	0
Do. Ayres' do.	"	12	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 8 Regulation Club		11	8
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	"	7	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	Per pair	10	0

A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net, with poles, stay ropes, pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case 47 8

REGULATION BALL.

PERFECT SIZE AND WEIGHT, ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION.
Rs. 8-8 per doz.

THE NEW PERFECT SEAMLESS
LAWN TENNIS BALL,

Made specially for Messrs. Treacher & Co., is by far the best wear-resisting Tennis Ball yet introduced.
Rs. 12 per doz. cash.

RACKETS, BADMINTON, FENCING, FIVES, GOLF, QUOITS, POLO, FISHING TACKLE. SPORTING AMMUNITION. CRICKET.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.		
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs.	40	0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	"	36	0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	"	36	0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	"	27	8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	"	25	8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	"	25	0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	"	23	4

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs.	28	8
Do. one Shamrock	"	26	4
FINE OLD, our own blend	"	25	0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

1886. CHRISTMAS. 1886.

BOLTON AND Co. have now on hand THOUSANDS of PRESENTATION ARTICLES to select from for the coming festive season.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SILVER-PLATE.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of their large constituency and the public in general to a consignment recently received of EXQUISITE SILVER-PLATE, consisting of 5 Light Candlelabras, Centre-pieces, Jardinieres, Claret Jugs, Tea and Coffee Sets, Sporting Prize Cups and Ornaments, Inkstands. The whole most elaborately got up, and perfect works of art, suitable for

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS,
WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY,

FOR ANNIVERSARIES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.
Each of the above articles has its Case which in itself is of skilful workmanship, and which for long standing or travelling keeps the article enclosed free from damage.

ALSO A SPLENDID STOCK OF

ICHRLYJ EWELLED RINGS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION IS KINDLY SOLICITED.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR
IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8, per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches long	Rs.	3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 " "	"	2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ " " (thin)	"	2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8. No. 3, Rs. 100.

THE
"Gold Mohur"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1, 3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2 can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain, *free of all charge to addressee.* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

READY MADE CLOTHES
FOR ADULTS AND CHILDREN.

IF you want a really good Fit do not fail to come to

MAISON LOUIS STRAUCH.
20, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Black morocco cigarette case, bound in silver, with receptacle for matches at the opposite end.	Tortoise shell and silver cheroot case.
Black morocco gentleman's card case, with engine turned silver binding.	Black morocco "Pull out" cigarette case, bound in silver.
Black morocco memorandum tablets, with plain burnished silver binding and pencil fitted with a soft grey crayon, the marks of which are easily wiped off the black tablets, forming an extremely useful as well as elegant companion for a lady.	Plain polished silver do.
Black morocco pocket memorandum book, with engraved silver binding.	Silver fluted engraved do.
Oxidised silver cigarette case, with chased gold flowers and leaves.	Plain matted silver do.
Oxidised silver "Niello" cigarette case.	Elegant silver lady's card case, opening like a book, with receptacle for tablets as well as cards.
Very quaint hammered silver cigarette case, with raised gold leaves and flowers, Japanese style.	Lady's silver card case, heavy enamel work.
The "Midget" waistcoat pocket cigarette case, to hold 4 or 5 cigarettes, silver and gilt engraved.	Do. do. richly chased.
Plain polished silver cigarette case.	Chatelaine double folding mirror, in handsome silver partially gilded case, one side magnifying.
Massive silver square cigarette case, very solid and substantial.	Morocco sovereign purse, silver clasp.
Tortoise shell and silver cigarette case.	Silver chain linked purse.
	Silver engraved portemonnaie.
	Pocket cigarette rolling machine, silver and blue silk.
	Silver fusee boxes and polettes in variety.
	Black morocco and silver pocket flask with engine turned screw stopper and engine turned cup fitting over the bottom of the flat glass flask.
	Plain solid silver trumpet shaped holster flask.
	Massive silver mounted many bladed pruning kni

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE
SYMPATHETIC
PIANO,

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY HUNDREDS OF PURCHASERS AND THEIR FRIENDS TO BE THE VERY BEST PIANO THAT CAN BE BOUGHT FOR USE IN INDIA AND THE TROPICS GENERALLY.

The term "Sympathetic" was first used to designate the character of tone. The word has been made use of by others without scruple, and many purchasers have paid for "Sympathetics" of a most doubtful quality which are not entitled to the name, and are merely inferior imitations.

INTENDING PURCHASERS SHOULD INSPECT THE SUPERIOR FINISH AND CONSTRUCTION OF OUR INSTRUMENT, AND JUDGE THE BEAUTY OF TONE AND TOUCH BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Drawing of this Piano with Lists of all Musical Instruments and Sheet Music Post Free.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
HAROLD AND CO., CALCUTTA, AND
S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED.

HAVE much pleasure to inform the public that they have just unpacked the following :—

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS FOR PRESENTATION.

Animals.	Cigar Holders.	Home Shampooer.	Stationery Cases.
Albums.	Cash Boxes.	Handkerchief Boxes.	Do. of every descrip.
Aluminum Pencils.	Combs.	Inkstands.	Ties.
Brushes.	Comb Cleaners.	Jewel Case.	Scrap Albums.
Bells.	Dolls.	Lamps.	Soap Boxes.
Balls.	Dressing Cases.	Monster Scrap Albums.	Soap Boxes.
Cricket Sets.	Desks.	Musical Tops.	Tea Caddies.
Cabinet Goods.	Fans.	Purses.	Tooth Brushes.
Cord Cases.	Frames.	Perfumery.	Work Boxes.
Corks.	Flasks.	Powder Boxes.	Wicker Work Baskets.
Charms.	Glove Boxes.	Photo Frames.	Whistles, Silver.
Cash and Jewel Cabinet.	Hand Bags, Leather.	Quill Toothpicks.	Walking Sticks.
Cigarette Cases.	Hand Bags, Plush.	Skipping Ropes.	
Chinese Fancy Lanterns.	Hand Mirrors.		

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!

TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS

XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
CONFECTIONERY &c., &c.,

BARTON & CO., LIMITED.
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks " 23-4 "
In ½ Flasks " 25-4 "

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT,
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDONNER.

CUTLRE, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT PAROCHIAL CONCERT

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL,

MAZAGON.

THURSDAY, 30 DEC. 9. p.m.

MME. FLORENTINE,
FRENCH DRESSMAKER.
(102, GIRGAUM BACKROAD, NEAR SIR MUNGULDASS NUTHOOBHOY'S.)

BEGS TO INTIMATE to her numerous customers and patrons that she undertakes the cleaning and making like new of all kinds of materials, such as SILK, WOOL, FLANNEL, CASHMERE, GLOVES, LACE, EMBROIDERY in GOLD and SILVER, FEATHERS, HATS, &c.

TERMS MODERATE, on application.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the EXECUTION of the REMAINING PORTION of the EXTENSION of the TELEGRAPH OFFICE BUILDING, now in progress, at Bombay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m., on THURSDAY the 6th proximo.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 23rd December 1886.

THE ANNUAL DINNER and FESTIVITIES for EUROPEAN MILITARY PENSIONERS, their WIVES and CHILDREN, also the WIDOWS of MILITARY PENSIONERS and their CHILDREN, will be given in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, 8th January, 1887.

All European Pensioners and their Families are cordially invited.

The Festivities will commence at 3 o'clock p.m.

Application to be made personally to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Dy. A. A. General's Office for Tickets. No Tickets will be issued after the 3rd January.

BOMBAY INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, GRANT ROAD, GIRGAUM.

THE above Institution has been established for the education and training of deaf-mute children, and pupils of every class and denomination are admitted to the benefits of the School. From those who can afford to pay a small fee is required, but indigent children are received gratis. Except in the case of Christian pupils, the course of instruction is strictly confined to the secular branches.

Throughout the whole of India there are no fewer than 250,000 deaf-mutes, and of this number there are upwards of 15,600 in the Bombay Presidency. The Institution at Grant Road is the only establishment in the country for the education of this class of children.

The Committee of Management earnestly appeal to the parents and guardians of deaf-mute boys to avail themselves of the advantages which the Institution offers, and at the same time would call upon the benevolent public for pecuniary aid.

Copies of the prospectus of the Institution and all necessary information respecting the admission of pupils may be had on application to the Principal, Mr. T. A. WALSH, Grant Road, Girgaum.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI PEROZBAI, widow and administratrix of the late COWASJEE NOWROJEE BAMJEE has contracted to SELL ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house and a shop standing thereon, situate lying and being at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 4-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Framjee Nowrojee Jeewanjee Mody, on or towards the south by the property of Framjee Rustomjee Oomrigar Darcowalla, on or towards the east by a passage called Boomiachore Lane, and on or towards the west by Bazar Gate Street aforesaid, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 618, new No. 5774, new Survey Nos. 101 and 103, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2269, street Nos. 67, 69 which said premises are at present in the occupation of Dr. Ardeshir Jamsetjee Bhajeewalla as a monthly tenant.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property either by way of inheritance, Gift, Sale, Mortgage, Lien, Lease, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived. Dated this 23rd day of December 1886.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attornies.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GENEVA-SWITZERLAND.

FOR THE TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM INDIA.

THE HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, with the SUPERIOR TRAINING and CARE of an English home, in a most healthy and invigorating climate combined with moderate charges.

Prepared for the Public Schools and Universities as well as for the Competitive Examinations in connection with the Army, the Civil Service, etc.

Special attention paid to the study of modern languages. French, German, and Italian, taught by Professors from the University. Music by Masters from the Conservatoire de Musique, one of the finest in Europe.

If desired a personal interview can be had with the Principal who is now in India and arrangements made for taking charge of pupils here to accompany to Europe on his return.

For detailed prospectus, references, etc., please apply by letter to A. G. K. LEVICK," care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bankers, Bombay, the Agents for the College in India.

Prospectus can also be had at the Office of this Paper.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street,
BOMBAY.

OPERA CIGARS—Manufactured at the AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT FACTORY, VIENNA. Exquisitely fragrant, Rs. 12 per 100.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from Ormond and Co., Switzerland.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, imported at regular intervals from Cairo direct.—Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 2-12 per 100.

SNUFFS, PRINCE'S MIXTURE, MORTON'S MIXTURE, REAL MACOUBA, exquisitely aromatic.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars. No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each.

"VICTORESS" COOKING STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping complete. No. 6, Rs. 81; No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8 with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates, Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c. Illustrated price list forwarded on application.

FLORAL ENAMELLED IRON WASHING SETS, consisting of Basin, Ewer, Brush and Soap Dishes, beautifully decorated. Rs. 12 per set.

TRAVELLING BATH TUBS—fitted with wicker basket, stout leather strap and buckle, and patent lock.

BATH TUBS, Galvanised Iron with swivel handles. Strong and serviceable. Rs. 8, 10, 12, and 15 each.

SPONGES.—Just to hand, a small shipment of REAL TURKISH and HONEYCOMB BATH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap.

REAL SWISS CURTAINS, a few pairs just unpacked in handsome designs.

LUNCHEON BASKETS, complete with all necessary fittings; for three, Rs. 28 each; for two, Rs. 20 and 18 each; for one, Rs. 12 each.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. Illustrated price list forwarded on application.

ST PAULI and LAGER BEER.—Fresh shipment just to hand in cases of 4 doz. Quarts and 8 doz. Pints, respectively, prices on application.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT;

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office. Rampart-row.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE. ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,

for the excellence of their Pianofortes.

Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

"GUP SUP."—INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the above Gujerati publication are requested to SEND in their NAMES at once, as the FIRST NUMBER WILL BE OUT on the 1st proximo.

SINGLE-SEATED BROUGHAM, neat and light, by T. Startin & Sons. Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

4 WHEELED DOGCART with Brake, by Edwin Kesterton of Long Acre. To be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S Sale Rooms, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

VICTORIA with MOVEABLE COACHBOXES—Apply to SORABJEE NOWROJEE, Girgaum.

BUGGY by SILK and SONS, on view at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

OFFICE SHIGRAM, and DOOR SHIGRAM, by Simpson, of Madras; and other Carriages, to be seen at SORABJEE NOWROJEE'S, Girgaum.

HARNESS, ENGLISH, Two Single Sets. SORABJEE NOWROJEE, near Portuguese Church, Girgaum.

SHARP COMPOUNDER WANTED, FOR Laboratory work. Apply TREACHER and COMPANY, Limited, Byculla.

BEFORE BUYING your Useful and Fancy ARTICLES, please enquire Prices and inspect the quality of Goods. Acknowledged Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

CLARENDON HOTEL—GRAND CONCERT on MONDAY from 9 till 12 p.m. DANCING after 12. Entrance Re. 1.

FOR SALE.—Chesnut Arab Gelding, sound age, about 8 years, height 14¼, perfect charger, quiet. Price, Rs. 600. Apply "Z. Y. X.," care of this Paper.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—A Registry Office for Women has been opened. Applications to be made to Mrs. FORGAN, 31, Marine Lines.

BEER ! ! ! CHAMPAGNE ! ! ! Choice Brands specially ordered for the Xmas Season, at Wholesale Prices.—Apply sharp. MAX UNGWAR, 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SEVRES CHINA, EXQUISITELY Painted by hand, in Sets mounted on Velvet covered Shields for wall decorations, suitable for Xmas and New Year's Gifts. SOUNDY & Co.

ON VIEW Mr. John Macfarlane's and Rienzi Walton's *Bona Fide* Auction Sale of artistic household furniture, oil paintings, glass and China, carriages, plants, &c., at the Cairn, Cumballa Hill.

ICES ! ICES ! ! PISTACHIO, VANILLA and STRAWBERRY Cream. ROSE WATER Ice. Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail. MORKNAS & Co., General Merchants.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are preferred to all others because they are with latest improvements and are so simple that a child can work them. An inspection will prove the superiority of these machines. Instructions and price lists free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a GOOD EUROPEAN TAILOR'S CUTTER Apply BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas postage, 1 anna.

OUR metal keyless, medium size, "CONQUEROR" watches are unrivalled.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, 6, Hampart Row.

SELLING OFF at less than half the prices beautiful CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety at STEWART & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Wodehouse Road, Apollo Bunder, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just to hand, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 2 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST UNPACKED at V. SHAMJI Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, Gorgeys for boys and ladies, Ostrich Tips, Agrets, Gloves, Mitts and Laces—Esplande Cross Road, near Crawford Market.

"TROUSERS STRETCHERS" Rs. 4-each. Tennis Trousers Rs. 9 per pair. Terai Hats Rs. 8 each. Pumps 6-12 per pair. White Kid Gloves Re. 1-12 per pair. THE CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate St., Gentlemen's Outfitters and Tailors.

FICHU BROOCHES.—We have an immense variety of pretty fancies from which an acceptable and useful present can be selected of any value. MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBUTHNOT MACKAY under the nom de plume, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

FOR SALE—The Property of Surgeon-Major Close Colaba, a handsome bay Arab horse, 7 years old stands 14·7. Quiet in saddle and harness, up to weight and very suitable as a charger.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, all of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow-street

TWEED SUITS.—All wool, a splendid assortment just opened out, a rare opportunity, from Rs. 11-8 to 25. S. B. Coat and Trousers, a stylish fit guaranteed.—Y. A. LACHA and Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors, Fort.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS at the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Five newest, handsome presentation Machines, at Rs. 10 a month only. Early inspection solicited, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room, Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CAKES for the NEW YEAR—Our Register Books are now open. PEARCE and Co.

THE WATERBURY WATCH, PRICE Rs. 8-8.

Silver-Nickeled case, keyless wind.—keeps time to a minute a month.

CHEAPEST TIME KEEPING WATCH—200,000 sold in Europe, in 12 months. Made in the Company's factory in America entirely by machinery. All the parts absolutely interchangeable.

PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH is not as likely to get out of order having less than one-half the parts of any other Watch. Handsome, Strong and Correct. The Watch for rough wear and hot climates.

PRICE Rs. 8-8.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO. guarantees that each Watch has been run in varying positions for at least 10 days. A guarantee for one year is given with each watch.

THE COMPANY undertakes to repair their Watches at any time for a sum never greater than

ONE RUPEE.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Free and Safe by Parcel Post in satin lined box.

PRICE Rs. 8-12.

Free and safe by V. P. Post Rs. 8-14.

THE WATERBURY WATCH Can be purchased of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row, or of Mr. JEHANGEER B. KURRANJEE, Parsee Bazaar Street. All communications and Watches for repair to be sent to the Waterbury Watch Co., Remington Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY WATCH CO.

Agents wanted throughout the Country.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
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2 Vols., Rs 16—Postage 9 Annas.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row

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"THE GLEN."

The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Pannett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns: Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash, Rs. 25.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SAPOORJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS

KHETWADY BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS. &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS,
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines Tools etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 33 0 Cash, Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... „ 36 0 „ „ 39 0 „

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,

KALBADEVIE ROAD,

(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE,)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a "First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

AS A LOTION, either pure or mixed with a little water, it give immediate relief in all diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, itch, boils carbuncles, and mosquito-bites.

Each label bears E. GUYOT'S signature printed in three colours.

Manufactory—19 Rue Jacob, Paris.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—Messrs. KE & Co., TREACHER & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR COOPER MADON & Co.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROTHERS' BOTTLING.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts.....Rs. 17 4 Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints..... „ 24 0 „

GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts..... „ 17 4 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints..... „ 24 0 „

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—
Per case of 4 dozen quarts..... „ 22 0 „
Per case of 8 dozen pints..... „ 30 0 „

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts..... „ 16 8 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints..... „ 22 8 „
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons..... „ 60 0 „

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—
Per hogshead of about 52 gallons..... „ 60 0 „

PILSENER BEER.

FRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—
Per case of 3 dozen quarts..... „ 16 8 „
Per case of 6 dozen pints..... „ 22 8 „

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or ame awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84; and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Acts, 38 and 39, Vic., 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotense of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remiarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes clear, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin clear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

ACTUALLY CREATES New Nervous Fluid and Brain matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life element, PHOSPHORUS, thereby infusing new Life Power into all parts of the system.

The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' CRUCIAL TESTS and Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the world, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such well-merited praise and distinguished recognition.

The very remarkable Cures effected by DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have aduced numbers of Physician prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 1s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemistes and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Govern ment Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, mad up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

WE have pleasure in informing our constituents that we have JUST RECEIVED the following NEW GOODS in great variety, and most fashionable make for gentlemen.

BLACK, (PURE) SILK SOCKS; Embroidered Fronts; for evening wear, latest designs, ...	...per pair	Rs.	11	8
BLACK AND COLORED PURE SILK SOCKS, with Clocks	„		9	8
WHITE KID, BLACK POINTS, 2 Buttons, best quality only	„		3	12
WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, Orleans Bordered ...	each	„	3	0
SILK WINDSOR TIES, Light Colors	from	„	1	4
WHITE SILK AND SATIN PIN SCARVES; Very elegant and richest quality		„	2	8

And a large Selection of Silk Squares, Mufflers, &c.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND SHIRT-MAKERS,

BOMBAY & SECUNDERABAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

EXTENSION OF THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR has the pleasure of announcing that through the kindness of the landlord an IMPORTANT EXTENSION to the Great Western Hotel has been constructed and is OPENED FOR VISITORS.

The Extension consists of a new wing, which will enable the Hotel to accommodate ONE HUNDRED RESIDENTS. The new rooms facethe South-West, and overlook the Maidan, the Apollo Bunder, the Bandstand, the Harbour and Back Bay.

They are fully OPEN TO THE BREEZE, have an UNRIVALLED VIEW, and are provided with Verandahs, front and rear.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, afte having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the nventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating system of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.,

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy that colonel there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, which we consider it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other drug or form is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has been deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and limitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT.

Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is we known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered most by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAVARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.

Advertisers can select he Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 1. Parties advertising at six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, Dec. 18, 1886.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or ... Rs.	55 0	Rs 55 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ... „	52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ... „	58 0	„ 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne ... „	46 0	„ —
First Quality Dry ... „	36 0	„ 40 0

CALENDAR—DECEMBER, 1886.

PHASE OF THE MOON.
New Moon ..... Dec. 24th, 2h. 46m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M. H. M.
Sat. 25	Christmas Day. Christmas Dinners: Sailors' Home, Govt. Work-house, Strangers' Home.	6 32	5 30	10 50m 11 54 n	5 17m 5 3 a
Sun. 26	First Sunday after Christmas.	6 33	5 29	11 43m — —	6 0m 5 41 a
Mon. 27	Cricket Match, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ceylon. English mail expected per s.s. Nizam.* Kathiawar Races.	6 33	5 29	0 31m 0 24 a	6 40m 6 16 a
Tu. 28	Cricket Match, Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ceylon.	6 34	5 30	1 6m 1 1 a	7 18m 6 49 a
Wed. 29	Cricket Match, Bombay Presidency vs. Ceylon. Grant Medical Students' Dance, Town Hall, 9 p.m. Kathiawar Races.	6 34	5 30	1 22m 1 37 a	7 54m 7 20 a
Thr. 30	Cricket Match, Bombay Presidency vs. Ceylon. Parochial Concert, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 9 p.m.	6 35	5 31	2 11m 2 14 a	8 29m 7 51 a
Fri. 31	Field Day of the Bombay Volunteers. Departure of English mail per s.s. Rohilla	6 35	5 31	2 42m 2 54 a	9 3m 8 23 a

* Left Aden at 4 a.m., on Wednesday, 22nd instant.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

	Maximum Rates Rs. a. p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 3 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb.	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 5 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Tongues, fresh, each	0 4 0
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 4 0
Liver, each	0 4 0
Heart, each	0 1 3
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 9
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin, per lb.	0 4 0
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 6
Beef salt, English, per lb.	0 6 0
MUTTON— 1st SORT. 2ND SORT.	
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0 4 0 0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6 0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6 0 1 9
Breast, large, each	0 3 0 0 2 3
Do. small, each	0 2 6 0 2 0
Head, each	0 3 0 ...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0 0 1 0
Suet, per lb.	0 3 6 0 3 0
KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	1 2 0
Fore do do. per piece	0 14 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort, per piece	0 9 0
Fore do. do. per piece	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 6 0
LAMB (LARGE)—	
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart, per piece	0 7 0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—	
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb.	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 6
Bacons, per lb	0 4 6
Pigs' feet, salt or fresh, per set	0 8 0
Do. Lard, per lb.	0 6 0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0 4 0
Do. salt, country per lb	0 4 6
Do. salt, English, per lb	0 12 0
Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0 1 3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 5 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per lb.	0 0 7
Do. Bajri per lb.	0 0 6
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	7 0 0
Do. Hens, each	3 8 0
Ducks, large, each	0 11 0
Do. middling, each	0 10 0
Fowls, Surat, large, each	2 0 0
Do. do. middling, each	1 8 0
Do. Bombay, large, each	0 11 0
Do. do. middling, each	0 8 6
Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 0 0
Peacock, each	2 0 0
Partridges per each	0 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0
Do. young, per pair	0 10 0
Rabbits, each	1 6 0
Doves, per pair	0 8 0
Snipe, per pair	0 5 0
Teal Calloo, each	0 6 6
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 6
Jagree, per maund	2 8 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 1 0
Do. do. per tin	1 12 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, European, per ton	17 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 14 0
Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. per maund	0 3 9
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	6 8 0
Do. do. per maund	0 3 9
Aine, per candy	6 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 6
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	5 0 0
Do do. do. per maund	0 3 3
Kurmell, per candy	5 0 0
Do. per maund	0 3 3
Khaire, per candy	7 8 0
Do. per maund	0 4 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 4 6
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 6
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 1 3
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
PICKLES, COUNTRY—	
Mango, per seer	0 1 0
Lime, per seer	0 1 0
Mixed, per seer	0 0 9
Papads, large, per seer	0 1 3
Do. small, per seer	0 1 0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 8
Do. pounded, per seer	0 1 3
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0 2 0
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Gram, Jamboocer, per phurra	3 12 0
Do. Ghoghary, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 8 0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 8 0
Coreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 8 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3 0 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	3 8 0
Rice, Jerssal, 1st sort, per phurra	6 4 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 8 0
Do. common, per phurra	4 4 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 6 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0
Do. (old), per phurra	1 10 0
Oats, per phurra	5 4 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2 4 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 4 0
Maize, per phurra	2 0 0
Moong, per phurra	3 8 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 8 0
Muscoor, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3 6 0
Naghnee or Raggy, per phurra	2 12 0
Peas, per phurra	3 8 0
Toor, per phurra	2 12 0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Varagool, per phurra	3 0 0
Moose, or Bhatta	3 8 9

OIL—	Rs. a. p.
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 6 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4 3 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3 12 0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3 4 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4 0 0
Castor Oil, per maund	8 2 0
FRESH FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, per pair	0 14 0
Do. do. medium	0 10 0
Do. do. small, per pair	0 5 0
Do. black, large, per pair	1 8 0
Do. do. small, per pair	1 0 0
Surmaye, large, each	1 0 0
Do. small, each	0 6 0
Bonie, very large, per dozen	9 0 0
Do. large, per dozen	1 0 0
Ghoal, large, each	3 0 0
Do. small	2 0 0
Bhing, large, each	0 8 0
Do. small, each	0 3 0
Prawns, large, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 2 0
Bumlows, per score	0 2 0
Jiptee, large, each	0 2 0
Do. small each	0 8 0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0 2 0
Do. opened, per dozen	0 1 3
Crabs, each	0 0 9
Lobsters, each	0 1 6
DRY FISH—	
Pomfret, white, large, each	0 1 3
Do. do. small, each	0 0 9
Surmaye, large, each	0 14 0
Do. small, each	0 4 0
Falah, large, each	0 1 3
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Dhomee, large, each	0 0 9
Do. small, each	0 0 6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0 0 9
Do. small, per dozen	0 0 6
Bumlows, per dozen	0 0 6
Donagry fish, each	0 1 3
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, Mahableshwur, large, per maund	3 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 6
Do. do. small, per maund	2 8 0
Do. do. do. per seer	0 1 0
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1 4 0
Do. do. do. per seer.	0 0 6
Yams, white, per seer	0 14 0
Do. red, per seer	0 0 5
Onions, per seer	0 0 8
Cabbages, large, each	0 0 6
Do. small, each	0 10 0
Turnips, large per dozen	0 10 0
Do. small do.	0 6 0
Cauliflowers, large, each	0 10 0
Do. small do.	0 5 0
Carrots, per seer	0 0 6
Cellery, large, each	0 2 0
Lettuces, each	0 1 0
Beet, large, each	0 1 6
Do. small, each	0 1 0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0 1 6
Tomatoes, per seer	0 2 0
Green Peas, per seer	0 2 0
French Beans, per seer	0 2 0
Knol Khol, per dozen	1 2 0
Brinjals, Bombay, per dozen	0 8 0
Pumpkins, large, each	0 9 0
Do. small, each	0 8 0
Artichoke, per seer	0 1 0
Beans, double, per seer	0 1 6
Parsley, per small bunch	0 0 9
Water Cresses, per small bunch	0 0 3
Rosselles, per seer	0 0 9
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4 0 0
Do. shelled, per maund	0 8 0
Betelnut, per maund	6 0 0
Do. leaf, per 100	0 2 0
Sweet Potatoes, per seer	0 0 6
FRUITS—	
Pineapple, large, each	1 8 0
Do. small, each	0 12 0
Pomeloes, large, each	3 0 0
Do. small, each	0 10 0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0 12 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 3 0
Orange, large, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. small, per dozen	0 12 0
Grapes, white, per seer	1 0 0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0 9 0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0 6 0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0 3 0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0 2 0
Limes, sweet, per dozen	1 0 0
Do. sour, per dozen	0 0 6
Pomegranate, Muscat, per dozen	6 0 0
Do. Bombay, per dozen	1 0 0
Mangoes, commmon, per doz	12 0 0
Grapes, Cabul, per box	0 8 0
Apples, Verona, per dozen	1 8 0
Do. Cashmere, per dozen	4 0 0
Flowers, mixed, per bunch	0 2 0
Chekoos, per dozen	1 0 0
Custard apples, per dozen	0 14 0

Rates for Bread and Flour are as follows:—

	As. Pies.
Plain White Loaves, about 15 oz.	1 6 each
Do. Half do. " 7½ "	0 9 "
White Twist and Rolls " 15 "	2 0 "
Plain Brown Loaves " 15 "	1 3 "
Servants' Brown do. " 14 "	1 0 "
Superfine Flour, per lb. 2 Annas; Bran, per maund 12 Annas at the Mill.	

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

The Butchers generally sell Meat as the servants like to take it, either by the piece or by weight. Clubs, Hotel-keepers, Private-families, Schools, Ship-masters and Dubashes, can make private arrangements for daily supplies with butchers, and other market dealers by monthly payment if they choose.

MEASURES.

1 Ser	Is equal to	1 lb. 6 oz.
1 Payali	do.	5 " 9 "
1 Phara	do.	89 "
1 Candy	do.	712 "

BOMBAY WEIGHT.

1 Ser	Is equal to	11 1/5 oz.
1 Maund	do.	28 lb.
1 Candy	do.	569 "
1 Candy of firewood	do.	784 "

Flour and Rolong are sold in the Bakeries at the price laid down in the Price Current, but by the people in the Markets as follows:—

Flour, per seer, 1st sort	Rs. 0 1 3
Rolong " "	" 0 1 0
Flour " 2nd sort	" 0 1 0
Rolong " "	" 0 1 0

This Flour and Rolong is what is generally purchased by servants, and is of good quality.

It must be understood that the Market prices vary according to the time of day, *viz.*, from 4 a.m. till noon the prices of all articles recede, and are cheaper in the evening.

"ST. SIMON."

THE London sporting correspondent of the Lahore paper makes the following remarks on the respective merits of late and present race-horses:—

St. Simon was such an extraordinary animal that his list will doubtless fill at once. Archer, with some doubts as to Wheel of Fortune, considered him the best race-horse he had ever known. Matthew Dawson had no doubt on the matter. I shall never forget seeing St. Simon run away up the hill at the Goodwood—and those who have been to Goodwood know what a hill there is at the end of the course—in mere monkeyishness and exuberance of spirits and strength, after finishing his race for the Cup. How many horses, I should like to know, would run away after a race of over three miles? And then his gallop was the most beautiful thing conceivable. It was a veritable dream of motion. Ormonde gallops with such fire and fury, and with such mighty bounds, as to recall Virgil's celebrated line about the "hoofs shaking the crumbling plain." Other horses as, for example, The Bard, Paradox, and St. Gatien, exhibit such a perfection of mechanism in their gallop that they hardly seem to be moving fast. St. Simon stole over the ground without effort and without display, and yet in such a way as to impress you with a sense of pure joy—so magnificent was his speed and his power. Lord Strafford, who has just died, and who had a Turf experience unique in its length, declared that the best horses he had ever known were Velocipede, Priam, Vulture, Stockwell, Crucifix, West Australian, Gladiateur, Bay Middleton, Isonomy, and Touchstone. One is surprised to find the name of Plenipotentiary omitted from this list, but otherwise it is, no doubt, a fair summary of the best race-horses, from the *laudator temporis acti* point of view. I believe, however, that old Turfites who have seen all these horses are inclined to think that Bend Or, Wheel of Fortune, St. Simon, and Ormonde were superior to all of them, except perhaps Stockwell and Isonomy. One old friend of mine, with forty years' experience of the Turf, has not a moment's hesitation in setting down Ormonde as the best horse the world has yet seen. I half agree with him; but hesitate to put St. Simon second to anything.

THE AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.

SPEAKING on Tuesday, Nov. 30, at a Conservative dinner at Amwich, Mr. H. C. Raikes, M.P., the Postmaster-General, referred to the question of the American mail contracts. He pointed out that whereas the United States were able to send mails to England five or six times a week, we, under the old contract, were able to send them only twice a week, and at much greater cost than the Americans. Under the circumstances it seemed to the Government that they would do best by making only very short arrangements with the different shipping companies, and that by this means we could obtain the same free hand in forwarding mails to America as the United States could avail themselves of the fastest ships on the Atlantic whenever faster ships came into existence. They were at once met by tenders from various companies, who offered to carry the mails at reduced rates, leaving the field open to the Government to employ other companies if they thought proper. Mr. Raikes then explained the failure of the negotiations with the Cunard and White Star companies and the contracts entered into with other companies, and said he believed the country would be well served. We should have three mails every week running regularly instead of two, and the cost to the country would be £50,000 a year instead of £75,000. He was quite prepared to take his stand on the policy he had explained, and to state in the House of Commons, that that was the only policy which any Government, having any regard to the national interests, could have adopted under all the circumstances.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

THE Chamber of Deputies was crowded on November 27 in anticipation of an animated debate on the Foreign Policy of the French Government. It was known that M. Delafosse intended to question M. de Freycinet. M. Delafosse said:—

He proposed to interrogate the Ministry on the manner in which it had interpreted the law of 30th Nov., 1875, concerning Parliamentary incompatibilities. He reminded the Chamber of the missions confided to M. Paul Bert in Tonquin, to M. Thiesse in Venezuela, to M. Constants in China, to M. Lanessan in the Far East across the seas, to M. Papinaud in Andorra, to M. Rouvier in Italy. He (M. Delafosse) could not understand how those nominations could be reconciled with the law. As to the excuse of their being temporary, the law declared that no mission lasting more than six months could be regarded as temporary. Passing to the Egyptian question, he regarded the loss of French influence in the Valley of the Nile as one of the greatest catastrophes which had ever befallen France; and he inquired whether Egypt being lost to the Republic meant that it had become definitively the property of England. Repeated engagements had been entered into by the British Government relative to that country; but the engagement to evacuate that country was no longer a question of a fixed date. England was arranging matters there to remain a long time in that country, if not for ever. She had peopled Egypt with English functionaries, who administered nothing and received enormously large salaries. She was now negotiating a private arrangement with the Sultan, and, in evacuating Egypt in accord with that arrangement, she would retain possession of its army, diplomacy, and finances, and would leave to the Egyptian Government only the Ministries of the Interior and Justice. He did not demand an armed intervention in Egypt, but he insisted on the necessity of bringing a strong and unfaltering diplomatic action to bear on England to induce her to take the rights of France into account. With regard to Bulgaria, France should take her stand on the Treaty of Berlin. That ground of the Berlin Treaty was also the standpoint of Russia, the interests of which Power were those which coincided most nearly with those of France.

M. de Freycinet replied to the following effect:—

To answer the last speaker he thought he could not do better than indicate the general ideas which had inspired the policy of the Cabinet in its foreign relations. One of his principal preoccupations had been to maintain peace in Europe in so far as that could depend on France. In the phase through which the country was passing he regarded peace as an essential blessing for the Republic (applause). They (the Republicans) were working at an important and perhaps decisive work for the future of modern society. They were working at the transformation of an old monarchical establishment into a Republic (applause on the left). That enterprise might be, if not compromised, at least delayed in its execution by France having to wage war in Europe which would make it necessary for her to engage all the resources and forces of the country. In addition to that great aim, which had been kept steadily in view, a great number of measures which were projected demanded all the forces of the nation. The Government were reproached with not maintaining sufficient order, when what happened was in reality the natural result of the working of free institutions (applause from the left). Among the reforms in preparation were the fiscal reforms, which would in the near future demand all the attention of the Republic, and they touched more nearly the most interesting classes of society, because they were the poor. The relations between labour and capital constituted also a source of pre-occupation for Government and Parliament, and serious efforts should be made to render those relations more satisfactory. The second rule which had guided their conduct and which completed their policy was the following:—They were a Great Power in Europe, and they must keep that rank of a Great Power in all questions which were agitated around them they had a certain part to play, and political wisdom consisted in making that part proportionate to the gravity of the French interests at stake. A prudent country, conscious of its strength, should make her choice from among the various questions, for in some of them France had only a secondary indirect interest. It was requisite, therefore, to preserve a measured attitude, to observe events closely, and await the hour when the action of France should become necessary. The French nation was one not, in a question of secondary importance for it, step before other Powers and take the initiative. On the other hand, where her direct interests were at stake it was the duty of France to take the initiative which belonged to her, and if their security or honour were in peril, there was no sacrifice they would hesitate to make (applause). With regard to Bulgaria, it was a question interesting all Europe, and not interesting France in a special manner. France had no direct interest in it, but only general interest, which was the preservation of the Ottoman Empire. That was now more than ever an essential object for France. The Republic had in that question also the desire to preserve peace in Europe, and the interest of the equilibrium of the forces in the basin of the Mediterranean. On the other hand, when Egypt was in question, France possessed not only general interests but direct and special interests, which engaged her action in a more positive manner. They had in that country a powerful colony, which at all times bore the French name with dignity. They had traditions in the country, a long past which they must not repudiate. Egypt was a kind of trysting place of the old world; it was the point of junction between Europe, Asia, and Africa, the great commercial high road of nations. He who was master of Egypt was master of the Mediterranean. If a Great Power were to establish herself there in a definitive manner, it would be a great blow struck at France in the Mediterranean. France could not, therefore, accustom herself to the idea that Egypt might pass definitively into the hands of a great European Power (applause). But they were not threatened with that danger. That thought had never been expressed by their neighbours across the Channel. Every time the French Government had broached the subject to them, the English had always protested that they were in Egypt only temporarily, and that so soon as order should be restored in Egypt she would be restored to herself. The French Government had on several occasions commenced *pourparlers* with England, and they had been careful to use at the same time the firmness required by their interests and the respect due to a Great Power, whose just susceptibilities should not be wounded. The Government did not intend to address to England an *ultimatum*, because if it were to France it were addressed, she would not tolerate it; but they had said to England: "The hour has come when a solution must be arrived at. It is necessary for Europe, for the good friendship which should exist between France and England." They had appealed to the mutual cordiality of their sentiments, and he entertained no doubt but that England would not remain insensible to that language for she understood its sincerity and its meaning (applause). The Suez Canal formed the object of negotiations; a draft agreement concerning it was elaborated by England and Italy. France communicated one to the other Powers. They were endeavouring to elaborate an agreement in common with England; then submit it to Europe, and Europe will decide." The French Government applied themselves to that work. Unfortunately, the great changes which had occurred in England, and the great interests at stake there, had hindered the progress of the negotiations. However, they had succeeded in grappling with the difficulties, and he hoped that within a short time a common agreement would be drawn up. If by chance an understanding was not arrived at, they would lay the question before Europe, and he was persuaded that that Areopagus would settle the question. Therefore he believed that the question of the Suez Canal, as well as that of Egypt, was approaching a solution. He thought they would get there,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 24.

MARKET closed for Christmas holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th December as compared with that for the 7th December :—

LIABILITIES.	December 7. Rs. A. P.	December 18. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664 15 0	43,56,664 15 0
Treasury Balances	1,83,39,057 10 7	2,01,47,557 11 11
Other Deposits	3,17,52,851 11 11	3,38,17,348 8 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,94,662 5 10	1,98,212 1 1
Sundries	21,75,361 12 6	21,26,446 8 7
Rs.	7,75,18,598 7 10	8,06,88,229 12 11

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	30,73,160 12 0	92,88,647 4 0
Other authorized Invtmts	57,19,860 0 0	55,48,262 8 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	72,65,255 111	64,85,286 4 3
Credits on do.	92,30,877 10 4	93,72,116 12 7
Bills discounted	1,37,21,138 6 5	2,08,01,781 14 2
Balances with other Banks	7,29,126 6 9	6,66,856 1 8
Bullion	1,934 6 6	2,696 7 6
Dead Stock	11,26,316 2 9	11,23,309 8 0
Stamps	8,627 12 3	7,535 8 0
Sundries	6,90,566 8 1	6,96,433 2 7
Cash at Head Office	87,59,083 13 0	96,80,858 11 8
Do. at Branches	1,71,85,981 7 10	1,80,14,390 10 3
Rs.	7,75,18,598 7 10	8,06,88,229 12 11

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Fateh Islam, 89 tons, arrived in harbour under a Nacoda, on the 23rd instant, with a general cargo from Damaun.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, 1,930 tons, Captain H. L. Wilson, cleared for Genoa yesterday afternoon with a general cargo and Mr. S. Ganger as a passenger for that place.

THE s.s. Satara, 520 tons, Captain J B Macfaceyen, arrived in the harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf (Dec. 10) with a general cargo and 7 first class, and 50 deck, passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer Nuddia, 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta. She brings a general cargo and Lieut Gall first class, and forty-two deck passengers, of whom thirty-eight are soldiers.

THE s. s. Rohilla, Captain W. Barratt, arrived in harbour from Shanghai, which port she left on 2nd December, with the following passengers :—Mr A. R. Greaves, Mr. Pope, Mr. Gulam Hoosein Sk. Syeb, Mr. Mac J. Wraith, Sir W. Cairns, Mr. and Miss Keep, Mr. W. P. Dunlop, Mr. E. D. Puckle, Master G. Smith, Mr. J. K. Moir, Mr. O. Gorman.

THE B. I. S. N. steamer, Commila, 549 tons, Captain A. R. Mitchell, sailed for Karachi and coast last evening with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs. J. M. Slater, A. S. Radford, C. H. J. Eastamji, Captain Russell, Messrs. G. S. Young, J. C. Anderson, and J. Briton for Karachi, one native gentleman for C. Mandvi and 62 deck passengers for coast and Karachi.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nepaul, 1,987 tons, Captain T. J. Alderton, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China and Australia. She sails to-day with her Majesty's China and Australian Mails and the following pasengers :—Mr. A. Forde, for Colombo ; Miss Forlong and Mr. A. Armstrong, for Melbourne ; Captain Wright, for Sydney ; Messrs. O H Grostey and G J Shekery, for Shanghai ; and Mr H E Gaddum, Mr Brooks and Mrs Hurst for Hongkong.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamship Pachumba, 544 tons, Capt J W Livingstone, brought a general cargo and the following passengers yesterday morning from Kurachi (22 Dec. 1886) Miss Littlewood, Mr LeClero, Mr Hammond, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Varenne, Mr. Waller, Mr. W. Wilson, Dr. N. F. Pereira, Mr. A. Shewar, Mr. H. Ellis and 79 deck passengers, among them being 20 rank and file of the 27th B. I.

THE steamer St. Oswald, 1,801 tons, Captain G. Bayport, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

24TH DECEMBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Khalif	..	A. Nash	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Atrato	2066	G. Gordon	B	F. Muir & Co.
,, Rohilla	..	..	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Suez	1407	F. Morris	E	Wallace & Co.
,, C. Mackenzie	1934	W. H. Wilson	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, McDonald	1796	W. Miller	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Darwin	1600	J. Burges	H, J	H. Cowasjee.
,, Persia	2317	G. Hutchinson	K	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Lady Armstrong	1343	W. Abbott	L	James Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1750	G. D. Pearse	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Dago	1239	R. McGregor	N	F. Muir & Co.
,, St. Oswald	1802	G. Davey	O	C. Eduljee.
,, Aston Hall	2333	W. J. Moffat	P	E. Bates.
,, Regal	1636	J. A. Stewart	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
24	Fateh Islam	Nakoda	Damaun.
	Satara (s)	Macfeceyen.	Persian Gulf, Dec. 10
	Nuddia (s)	Cane	Calcutta.
	Rohilla (s)	Barratt	Shanghai, Dec. 2.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
24	Commilla (s)	Mitchell	Coast and Karachi.
	Assam (s),	Hassall	London.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Nepaul, Alderton, for Colombo and Shanghai.
,, St. Oswald, Davey, for Liverpool.
,, Clan Mackenzie, Wilson, for Genoa.

The following vessels have commenced loading since yesterday :—

Brig Fateh Islam, Nakoda, for Mozambique.
Steamer Bhandara, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.
20 Falls of Halledale Bardo ..... Liverpool, Aug. 24.
Tiverton (s) ..... Evans ..... Jeddah, Nov. 25.
Coconada (s) ..... Johnstone .. Rangoon, Dec. 13.
C. Macarthur (s)... Alexander.
son ..... Liverpool.
Quetta (s) ..... Stone ..... London, Nov. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20.—Steamer Empress of India. Ship Kelvinside.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, E Latham and Co.
Oswald (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.
Kirby Hall (s), 800 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros. ; 103 bales cotton, Framji Sands and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co ; 5,000 cwts wheat, E Latham and Co.
Lady Armstrong (s), 90 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 97 bales wool, B Fakirchand ; 150 bales cotton, Wagji Valubhchand.

FOR LONDON.

Suez (s), 33 cwts senna leaves, Nathoo Lalji ; 15 bales goat skins, Haji Sidik Haji Jan Mohamed.

FOR ANTWERP

Dago (s), 10,310 cwts gingelly seed and 1,000 cwts castor seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 3,000 cwts groundnuts and 800 cwts myrabolums, R R Ragunath and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier : 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 300 bales cotton The Bombay Company Ld ; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Darwin (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, D. Naranji and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie Stewart and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Regal (s), 52 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 150 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Persia (s), 75 bales hides, Punnett and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Mackenzie (s), 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam (s), 100 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Nepaul (s), 4 chests malwa opium, E D Sassoon & Co ; 32 chests opium, Rice P & O Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 23rd December, 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32° Fah.	29·973
Temperature of the Air	73·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·3
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the white sky clouded=10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind.*	N, NNE, E, ENE, NW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	337

* From midnight to midnight.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR. *

FOR LONDON.

1408 Suez (s), Morris.

FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

1700 Bokhara (s), Edwards.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1759 Kirby Hall (s), Pearse.
1343 Lady Armstrong (s), Abbott.
2318 Persia (s), Hutchinson.
1802 St. Oswald (s), Davey.

FOR HAVRE.

1637 Regal (s), Steuart.

FOR ANTWERP.

2066 Atrato (s), Gordon.
1239 Dago (s), Macgregor.

FOR GENOA.

1930 Clan Mackenzie (s), Wilson.

FOR GENOA & LEGHORN.

1680 Darwin (s), Barge.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE.

1100 Prince Llewellyn (s), Emerson.

FOR MESSINA & NAPLES.

1491 Khalif (s), Nash.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

2149 Kiana, Glover.

FOR NEW YORK

1495 Marabout, Madisson.

FOR CHINA

2022 Decoan (s)—P. and O.
1571 Lombardy (s), Webber.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1885 County of Haddington, Fordyce.

FOR KARACHI.

2333 Aston Hall (s), Moffat.
1540 Zambesi (s), Cole.

FOR RANGOON.

1027 Golden Horn, Shimomin.

UNFIXED.

STEAMERS.

1629 Accomac (s), Windsor.
2132 Amana (s), Thwaite.
1716 Clan Macdonald (s), Rule.
1486 Crown of Aragon (s), Ferguson.
1728 Inchgarvie (s), Sanders.
1496 Inchrioma (s), Macdonald.
1022 Klyde (s), Carr.
1292 Lilburn Tower (s), Nelson.
1448 St. Bernard (s), Young.
2022 Waverley (s), Calvert.

SHIPS.

2074 Crofton Hall, Lyons.
1614 County of Peebles, Blair.
1379 Cleomene, Mayo.
1526 Mary Macmaster, McLeod.

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

— Ceylon (s), Wilding.
— H. M. S. Briton, Lloyd.
— H. M. S. Sachsans (Flag Ship), Moore.
— H. M. S. Euphrates, Puget—(Troopship.)
— I. M. Czarwitch, Finny.
— U. S. Brooklyn.

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

1835 Greystoke Castle—Cardiff, August 28.
609 Huron, Florien—Cardiff, September 10.
1711 Thirlmere, Brown—Cardiff, September 14.
1983 Pantheselea, Fortay—Cardiff, September 30.
2078 County of Edinburgh, Hood—Cardiff, September 30.
1639 Mosel Tryvan, Edwards—Liverpool, Oct. 10.
2009 Loch Torridon, Pattman—Cardiff, October 12.
Colony—Penarth, Nov. 1
1583 Wallace, Smith—New York, Nov. 8.
1689 Principality, Jones—Cardiff, Nov. 14.
1293 Hannah Landles, Greig—Cardiff, Nov. 14.
1410 Knight Companion, Davie—Cardiff, Nov. 14.
1441 New City, Bragg—New York, Nov. 15.
1730 Jacob E. Ridgeway, Call—New York, Nov. 18.
1734 Latimer, Graves—Penarth, Nov. 23.
334 Cortez, Haynes—Cardiff, Nov. 25.
1498 County of Clare, M'Neill—Cardiff, Nov. 26.
1127 Abyssinia, Hilton—New York, Nov. 26—Put back leaky.

FROM OUT PORTS.

309 Alice Graham, Doyle—Mauritius, Oct. 29.
2075 Loch Broom, J. H. Auld—Newcastle Oct. 30.
793 County of Bute, Lloyd—Mauritius, Nov. 4.
1267 County of Carnarvon, Roberts—Australia.
1277 Edinburgshire, Pace—Australia.
394 Cholde, Labury—Mauritius.
885 Sir Lancelot, McDonald—Mauritius.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

1336 Huzara—London—Left Suez Canal Dec. 6—Via Karachi.
1419 Khiva—Honkkong—Left Suez Canal Dec. 10—P. & O.
2667 Arara—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal Dec. 10.
1154 Sunbeam—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Dec. 11.—Via Bayport.
2485 Poseidon—Trieste—Left Suez Canal Dec. 13—To China, Jan. 2.
2589 Akaba—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Dec 13—Discharges at Perim.
— Muzboo—Plymouth—Left Suez Canal Dec. 13—Indian Marine.
— Tamil—Plymouth—Left Suez Canal Dec. 13—Indian Marine.
— Lawrence—Plymouth—Left Suez Canal Dec. 13—Indian Marine.
2207 Roumania—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal, 13.
1152 Algerian—Unknown—Left Suez Canal Dec. 17.
1819 Archemede—Genoa—Left Suez Canal Dec. 18.
1480 Carlton Tower—Cardiff—Left Suez Canal Dec. 21.
1936 Futiala—London—Left Suez Canal Dec. 21—Via Karachi.
1803 Maulkins Tower—Moulmein.
1600 Miranda—China—to Trieste, Jan. 3.
310 Bangalore—Mauritius.
1388 Renfrew—A. cn.
1518 Brackells—Moulmein.
2140 Lalpoora—Rangoon—B. I. S. N. Co, via Karachi.
1726 Rydall Hall—Liverpool.

EXPECTED.

Dalhousie, T. S.—Clyde, Oct. 30—Put back.
1381 Veleo—Madeira, Nov. 29.
1775 Sorrento Antwerp, Nov. 29.
1454 Keubela—London, Dec. 1—Via Karachi.
2131 Thames—London Dec. 9—P. & O.
1927 Clan Macgregor—Liverpool, Dec. 10.
2315 Arabia—Liverpool, Dec. 13.
2309 Cachemire—New York, Dec. 16.
2155 Rosetta—London, Dec 16.—P. & O.
2008 St. Fillans—Cardiff.
1885 Clan Cameron—Liverpool.
1914 Clan Graham—Liverpool.
1912 Clan Sinclair—Liverpool.
2085 Elektra—China—To Trieste, Jan. 16.
1781 Pandora—China—To Trieste, &c., Feb 3.
1415 Beresford—Cardiff.
1632 Mount Olivet—Mauritius.
1843 Hajeen—Mauritius.
2044 Niagara—Liverpool—Via Karachi.
1499 Knight of St. Patrick—Cardiff.
2162 Ganges—London—P. & O.
1148 Lawada—London—Via Karachi.
1471 Elora—London—Via Karachi.
1108 Gelert—Moulmein.
1322 Carlton—Moulmein.
2317 Iran—Liverpool.
3044 D. Baldwin—China—To Genoa, &c., Jan. 10.
1375 Storm Queen—Cardiff.
1763 Knight of St. George—Cardiff.
1923 Ashley Brook—Cardiff.
1490 Rampha—Batoum.
1490 Mounts Bay—Batoum.
2313 Eden Hall—Liverpool.
2690 Werneth Hall—Liverpool.
,, Methley Hall—Liverpool.
2740 Worsley Hall—Liverpool.
1523 Ascalon—Batoum.
1494 Mount Tabor—Cardiff.
1278 Linsard—Cardiff.
1732 Port Phillip—Cardiff Middlesbro'.
1132 Fannie—Cardiff.
1193 Castlehill—Cardiff.
2073 Ardencraig—Clyde.
2906 Castleford—Clyde.
1017 Barcelona—Cardiff.
1279 Avlona—Liverpool.
1745 Draccna—Liverpool.
1216 Ascalona—Liverpool.
1359 Simoom—Liverpool.
1286 John Morrison—Batoum.
1540 Pemptos—Batoum.
2523 Coromandel—London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 20.

Hawkins, Lt, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on duty, from England.

DECEMBER 21.

Montgomery, Lt., Bo., Marine Battln. from leave, from Peshawar.

DECEMBER 22.

Anderson, V. Surg., Bo., A. V. D., on duty, from Poona.
Brook, Lt., Bl., 2nd Wiltshire, on leave, from Peshawar.

DECEMBER 24.

Wilson, Lt., Bo., 28th B. I., from leave, from Poona.
Bell, Lt., Bo., R. A., on duty, from Nasirabad.
Pilleau, Lt., Bo., 2nd Bo. Lancers, on leave, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 23.

Fenton, Capt., Bo., Ord. Dept., on leave, to Rajkote.

DECEMBER 24.

Candy, Capt., Bo., 14th Bo., B. I., on duty, to Bhuj.
Blake, Comdt., Bl., Comt., on duty, to Allahabad.
Walter, Lt., Bo., 19th B. I., on duty, to Pisbin.
Palin, Lt., Bo., Comt. Dept., on leave, to Dangurwa.
Pollard, Lt., Mad., 2nd R. Scots. Fus., to join, to Rangoon.
Roos, Lt., Mad., 2nd R. Scots. Fus., to join, to Rangoon.
Anderson, A. V. S, Bo, A V.D., on duty to Ahmedabad.
Manning, Lt., Mad., 2nd S. Wales Bordrs., to join, to Burma.
Beauchamp, Lt., Mad., 2nd S. Wales Bordrs., to join, to Burma.
Daniell, Capt., Bo., 5th Bo. Cavy., to rejoin, to Jacobabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, December 24, 1886.

1. The Mounted Rifles will take part in the manœuvres beyond Coorla, on the 31st inst. Horses should be sent to Coorla station the night previous. The hour of departure of special train from Boree Bunder and Byculla station on the morning of the 31st will be notified in orders later.

2. In anticipation of definite orders the following approximate distribution, &c., for the Field day on the 31st inst. is published for information. A. C. D. E. & F. Companies with a proportion of Cadets will form the attacking or southern force. B Co., the Poona detachment and Cadets will form the defending or northern force. The Mounted Troop will be attached to the southern force and the Officer Commanding is requested to detail 1 N.-C. Officer and 4 Troopers to act with the northern force. A special train will leave Boree Bunder about 5 a.m., (Bombay time), calling at Byculla, &c. Time of return will be notified hereafter.

3. It is notified for general information that members will be able to return to Bombay after the Field-day by the 10-50 train (Bombay time) if necessary, on account of buiness.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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DETAL SURGEON,

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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

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Oculist Optician to H. E. the VICEROY,

No. 23 Madows Street, Bombay. No. 1 Mango Lane, Calcutta.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in this respect his eyes do not themselves suffer ; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use a suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents made by that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot suffer more than to take them to an oculist while they are young We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.

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Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIS'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTH.

HUDSON—December 15, at Shillong, Ashley Hall, the wife of W R Hudson, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1886.

CONCURRING apparently in the opinion arrived at on the instant by the *Times*, that it is impossible for the Cabinet to maintain its position, as now constituted, after Lord Randolph Churchill's resignation, Lord Salisbury has besought the co-operation of the Marquis of Hartington. The Premier has offered the leader of the Unionist Liberals the choice of the Premiership, or a seat in the Cabinet and the leadership of the House of Commons. So great is the extremity that the Conservatives, far from feeling humiliated at this evidence of party weakness, are unanimous in appealing to the Marquis of Hartington to come to the rescue. What the answer will be, it is of course impossible to say with absolute certainty ; but that it will not be such as Lord Salisbury and the Conservatives hope for, is well-nigh certain. The noble Marquis is at present at Rome, and some little time must elapse before anything more than telegraphic communications can take place. Seeing that a similar offer was firmly declined when the Conservative Ministry was more united and more cheerful than it now is with Lord Randolph Churchill, the most energetic of its elements, in irreconcilable difference with Lord Salisbury, it is not to be supposed that a coalition will be accepted when the position is one that might wreck the reputation of any man circumstanced as Lord Hartington would be. It would be difficult enough to make head against Mr. Gladstone and the more headstrong Lord Randolph Churchill. But in addition to that discouraging prospect the new attitude assumed with such remarkable promptitude by Mr. Chamberlain would render the acceptance of a seat in a Tory Cabinet by Lord Hartington peculiarly dangerous. It is evident that the honourable member for West Birmingham has decided not to go over to the Conservatives or to remain much longer in alliance with them. He has pronounced the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill to be a triumph achieved by the Conservative influence in the Cabinet, where his presence had been a guarantee against reactions [illegible] the Liberal party, and insert[illegible] as the necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland. Clearly Lord Hartington cannot entertain any expectation that he will be able to carry with him Mr. Chamberlain and the Radical wing of the Unionists, if he should give ear to the appeals of the Conservatives and become the chief of their Cabinet or their leader in the House. That circumstance alone will add an irresistible force to the reasons which influenced Lord Hartington a few months since when he refused to accede to a similar proposal pressed upon him by the Conservatives. However willing to assist Lord Salisbury he may be, he knows well that his personal adhesion would not avail the Cabinet if his Liberal coadjutor and those who act under his influence, refuse to follow him, and prefer to seek a reunion of the Liberal party.

THE question of house accommodation in Bombay is one that presses yearly with more and more urgency upon the public attention, at least upon that portion of the public in receipt of moderate incomes, and there is reason to believe that the local Government are just now by no means indifferent to it. In England the proportion which rent bears to one's income may usually be taken at one-tenth. We fear that in Bombay it not unfrequently amounts to nearer one-sixth or one-fifth. This high cost of house rent is, we think, partly owing to the large size of bungalows and of each room in a bungalow as compared with the size of corresponding houses in England, partly to the necessity house-owners are under of securing a larger percentage of interest or rent upon their outlay, and in large measure also to the fact that our native friends are beginning to realize the meaning of a comfortable house and comfortable style of living. They are sick of their hot, stuffy, malodorous, mosquito swarming rooms, in the native town ; they now, when they can possibly afford the means, prefer to live in some open breezy locality. The consequence is that house accommodation in favourite quarters being strictly limited, the competition is so great that rents are rising to a portentous extent, and if this sort of thing goes on, no Englishman will be able to marry and keep up an establishment of his own, or if already married, he will have perforce to keep his family in England and rub on with a chummery as best he can. The matter has become so pressing that many with limited incomes have given up all idea of bungalow life, and have been thankful to take flats in Grant Buildings, which has for years past been full to overflowing, so much so that the rents have been raised all round. The demand sooner or later creates the supply. Those whose business takes them to the Prince's Dock will have remarked the tall houses which are rapidly springing up in Frere Street near the Ice Factory. These houses are four and five stories high, and are to a large extent being let in flats to respectable Europeans, as the name boards in the entrance verandas indicate, the remainder of the tenants being Parsees. Three large houses of similar description are now being built on Colaba Causeway, on the verge of the Port Trust cotton green, near the Apollo Bunder ; and the proceedings of the Port Trust show that almost every week similar houses are being projected. Native capitalists have at last grasped the idea that such buildings give a good return upon the investment, while on the Bunder the enterprising Sirdar Dilar Jung is building a large block of residential quarters for the Yacht Club habitués and their friends. None of these buildings are bungalows ; they are all self-contained flats more or less upon the Paris system, which for that matter is obtaining a firm root in the West End of London, and though new to Bombay, has for years past become established in Calcutta. People do not like flats or suites of apartments. They prefer the quiet and comfort of a detached bungalow, but the question of the future is whether circumstances will not be stronger than our likings, and force us to accept such a system just when the better class of natives are giving it up.

The question lies in a nutshell—the cost of the land. Bungalows which require from a thousand to five thousand square yards of ground will not pay a reasonable return upon the investment when the cost exceeds Rs. 5 per square yard ; bungalows in the suburbs are built on land costing Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per square yard, but the Port Trust will not let their land under Re. 1 per square yard per annum, while favourite corner plots fetch Re. 1-8 per annum, equal to Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per square yard capital cost. Government cannot sell their bungalow land on the Esplanade for anything like this high figure. The most they can get offered is from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per square yard, and this on account of the absurd restrictions which uncommercial Government officials insist upon in their rules for building. Government demand stone-faced erections, which are very pervious to rain, and hence uncomfortably damp and dangerous to health in the monsoon. Besides these are most expensive, as any one can see upon a cursory glance at the new bungalows recently completed by Government in the Marine Lines facing Marine Lines station. Whatever may be said about their appearance they are not fitted for comfortable residences. There is a stiff, formal unreality of appearance about them. The Port Trustees are not bound by any such considerations. They allow the capitalist reasonably free scope, and in consequence he always selects brick, with stucco, which, whatever may be our opinion as to its æsthetic merits, is the only construction which in this country will keep out the damp and make a sanitary house.

Government have but little land on the Esplanade suitable for bungalows—probably in all not more than forty plots, an inconsiderable quantity—for meeting the present urgent demand. These lots are on the west side of Colaba Causeway, and on the south side of the road from the Young Men's Christian Association to the Parsee Sanitarium on the Kennedy Sea-face. There are also the plots on the Sea-face from Marine Lines to Churney Road stations. The Oval opposite the Prince of Wales' statue is available, but the price of this land is too high for anything but superior shops, and the upper stories will probably be let for suites of chambers or offices. Both our Railway Companies have for years past been doing their best by opening new stations and largely increasing their number of local trains to foster and encourage the building of suburban residences. But if we except Bandora, none of these stations are in localities such as would be willingly selected by well-to-do persons, and yet in the neighbourhood of all these stations bungalows small in size and of moderate rents are being built for the use of the many who have their daily business in Bombay. There is one locality, however, the western slope of Malabar and Cumballa Hills, which has been pre-eminently fitted by nature for a large resident population. Malabar and Cumballa Hills together are equal to the whole of the Bombay native town. The only portion at all closely built upon is Harkness Hill, Dongersey Road, and Walkeshwar ; the remainder up to the Breach Vellard is practically an open space. The lungs of the town are on the western shore ; by bringing the slopes of Malabar Hill and Worlee Hill into easy communication with Bombay by means of a tramway around the coast line new towns will speedily spring up on these sites, to the profit of the tramway and the benefit of the classes who are now most in need of help. The one great advantage of building a town on the slope of a hill is that every house so built gets its full share of the breeze. The outfall of sewage at Worlee at present discourages the construction of houses on Worlee Hill, even on those parts of that healthy upland which are not affected by the effluvia. But there is no reason to despair of the removal of just cause of complaint on this score, either by discharging the noxious matter at a greater distance out into the sea, or by transfering the outfall to a point some miles to north of the hill. Thus a valuable addition may be made to the available sites for bungalows. Trombay is more elevated, but it is much further off, and it cannot be utilised without a heavy outlay for improved communications with the city.

THE charge which some one at Aden has made in the Paris *Temps* against English agents on the Somali Coast of having incited the natives to perpetrate the recent massacre at Aniabeh is absurd enough. [illegible] a tolerably numerous foreign colony at Aden, and it is just possible that there may be some one there wise enough to believe that our Political Department have in their pay *agents provocateurs* ready to do bloody work of this sort. We remember also that some of the French papers like the young gentlemen at Dr. Blimber's Academy, are in the habit of addressing letters to themselves, and we should not like to assert the impossibility of the Aden from which this ingenious suggestion emanated, being somewhere in the neighbourhood of "the Boulevard. But the *Temps* ought to be informed that there are other accounts of the episode, which represent the provocation as having had a French and not an English origin. One account of the matter which has gained credence along the Coast is that the massacre was in retaliation for violence offered to some of the Ambadu people. Another is that it arose out of what may be euphemistically called an exchange difficulty. Some months before, the story goes, some Somalis had stolen a sheep or two belonging to a party of French, who had landed in the neighbourhood, and the French in reprisal took the opportunity a little later of acquiring in a not strictly commercial way a number of Somali camels much more than equivalent to the sheep of which they had been deprived. Then came the tragic retaliation. As to the suggestion that English agents are taking a part hostile to the French upon the Coast, our own information is that the French are exercising a free hand there—too free a hand indeed for the conservation of our interests and the maintenance of our authority. People are becoming, as usual, wise after the fact, and it is now being asked whether it would not have been wiser, if it was necessary for us to go to the Somali Coast at all, to go there with something of the attributes of sovereignty. We are there neither as the governors of the country nor as a foreign power. We are simply the administrators, and one consequence is that the agents of other Governments are intriguing there without giving us power of protest or of practical rejoinder. The French Vice-Consul at Zeila fairly divides authority with the English Vice-Consul. Neither is master, but the Frenchman harasses his colleague and finds many means of persuading the natives that the British flag is a pretty piece of bunting which does not mean much more to them than the equally pretty flag which flies over the French Vice-Consulate. The *Temps* admitted at the beginning of the week that it was the natives who hoisted the tricolour—an unpleasant confirmation of all that we have lately had to say regarding the efforts of the French to acquire influence over the Somali people.

THE NEW BEATRICE.

A certain Hope for one no longer near
Is all my solace for her absent face,
Of whom the least word spoken holds such grace
That men weep hearing it :
And sighs that tremble in the eternal air
Move cloudlike upward,—though the tears may break
When passing clouds their silent shadows cast,
Like raindrops on the bosom of a lake
Where memory wanders hopeless for her sake,—
Yet as I view the future and the past
The silver lining of the cloud to me
More precious seems than golden memory !

B.

THE DISEASES OF INDIA. *

MEDICAL LITERATURE relating to India has lately been augmented by three works of undoubted value. To-day we shall deal only with that of Surgeon-General Moore, the head of the Indian Medical Service in this Presidency. Whatever emanates from the pen of this distinguished officer, commands, at least, a careful perusal. That he was among the most active of the pioneering band, who by reiterating the means which should be taken to make India more healthy for natives, and more habitable for Europeans, entitles him to the enduring

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE PREMIERSHIP OFFERED TO LORD HARTINGTON.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, DEC. 24.

The *Times*, in its issue of this morning, states that the Marquis of Salisbury has offered to the Marquis of Hartington the choice of either the Premiership or a seat in the Cabinet, in order that he may be the leader of the House of Commons.

LATER.

It is understood that there was a hopeless difference of opinion between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill on the Local Government question, which was the main cause that led to the latter resigning his position in the Ministry.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the Salisbury Cabinet is seriously damaged by the step taken by Lord Randolph Churchill.

The Conservatives are unanimously appealing to the Marquis of Hartington to come to the rescue of the Government.

His Lordship is now in Rome spending the recess.

The *Standard*, in a leading article this morning, vehemently rebukes Lord Randolph Churchill for his secession at a time when a crisis exists in Ireland and on the Continent.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, declared that Lord Randolph Churchill's presence in the Conservative Cabinet was a "guarantee against re-action, and that his Lordship's resignation testifies to the triumph achieved over the Conservative influence.

The right hon'ble gentleman added that Liberals were agreed in everything except the immediate necessity of granting Home Rule to Ireland.

In conclusion, he earnestly urged that an honest attempt be made to effect a re-union of the Liberal party.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B., has resigned his post as Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

THE GERMAN army BILL.

BERLIN, DEC. 23.

The *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says that the passing of the German Army Bill is imperative at any cost.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT CAMP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MYINGYAN, DEC. 21.

Colonel Woodward attacked and carried Moung Thouk Khan's position. The enemy's loss was fifty killed; ours—six Europeans wounded and one killed.

General Low reports that the villagers in Paeng bring in Bob Shoay's men.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT IN ACTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 23.

A telegram to the *Rangoon Gazette* from Suwebo announces that Lieutenant McSwiney, commanding a troop of the 3 Hyderabad Cavalry, has had an encounter with dacoits, killing thirteen and wounding many more. He captured a large number of arms. Two troopers and several horses were wounded—one severely.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by Prince Leopold of Prussia and personal Staff, arrived at Poona by ordinary train at seven this morning. The hour named in Division Orders for the arrival was 8-30, so the party remained in their saloon carriages on the siding until that hour. The arrival was semi-private, only officers of the Head-Quarters and Divisional Staffs having been ordered to attend. The following officers were present:—General Solly-Flood, commanding the Poona Division, Brigadier Knowles, Deputy Surgeon-General Hinde, Colonels Adams, Wardrop, Le Poucue, Wooldridge, Borrodaile, Dundas, and Seton; Majors Watling, Prideaux and Lloyd; Captain Beckham, Lieutenant Maxwell, and Risaldar-Major Dhowkal Sing, Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. The guard of honour consisted of one European, three Native Officers and 100 rank and file, with band and colours, under Lieutenant Hill. E-2 Artillery formed on the maidan outside for the salute. At about 8-45 the special drew up along the platform. General Flood assisted the Duchess to alight, who was followed by the Prince. They then inspected the guard, and on return immediately adjourned to the carriages and drove to Magdala House. The first carriage contained the Duchess and the Prince; the second the Duke, Colonel Cavaye and two German officers. The usual salute was fired from the guard on arrival, and the artillery fired a salute of fifteen guns as the party left the station. This evening the Duke inspected the 7th Hussars on foot on the parade outside Camp Wanowrie. There was no march past. The regiment marched to quarters after a minute inspection of ranks.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 24.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

3rd Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieut.-Col. F. L. Mander, General List, Infantry, Second-in-Command, to be Commandant, with effect from the 25th instant, *vice* Colonel Strutt, who vacates the appointment in operation of G. G. O. No. 255 of 1882.

26th Bombay Infantry.—Jemadar Gauri Ahir to be native Adjutant, *vice* Ramjee Thakur, promoted.

The following transfers of officers on the Medical Staff have been made:—Brigade Surgeon A. Allen from Station Hospital, Mhow, to ditto, Poona; Surgeon Major T. M. O'Brien, from General Duty, Presidency, to Station Hospital, Mhow; Surgeon H. F. Preston to Station Hospital, Colaba; Surgeon Major D. B. Brown from furlough to general duty, Poona. These officers will travel at the public expense, para. 514 I., Transport Regulations, Part II.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty with the permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 20th December:—Surgeon-Major P. S. Turnbull, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Secretary to Surgeon-General Her Majesty's Forces.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 589 of 1886, the undermentioned officers have been granted leave in India for the period specified against their respective names:—2nd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Stock, Staff Corps, from 23rd to 31st May, 1886. 17th Bombay Infantry—Major James Grant, Staff Corps, from 3rd 24th May, 1886. 24th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant S. H. Godfrey, Staff Corps, from 11th to 20th June 1886.

The undermentioned officer and warrant officer have obtained leave of absence:—Indian Medical Service—Surgeon P. J. Damania, medical charge to Bombay, from date of departure, on ninety days'. 22nd Bombay Infantry, Medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1875. Subordinate Medical Department—Sub-Assistant Apothecary J. M. Keana to Poona for one month, from date of departure on medical certificate.

OBITUARY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

Mr. Laidman, whose name came so prominently before the public in connection with the Laidman Hearsey case, died in England on the 23rd ultimo.

FATAL FALL FROM A HORSE.

Deputy Surgeon-General Wolsley, of Meerut, has been killed by a fall from his horse. He lingered for several days, but never recovered consciousness.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Mahomedan Literary Society has written a letter declining to join the National Congress and expressing itself satisfied that the Government in doing its best to promote the interests of all classes and that the Society is not disposed to accept hasty, proposals, however well meant, which have a tendency to revolutionise time-honoured institutions and to bring about changes which are novel and which are considered unsuited to the exigencies of the India of to-day.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 24.

The Viceroy's Cup was won to-day by Mercury the second horse being Matchlock. Sting fell down dead after passing the post and when running second.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The *Government Gazette* notifies the dissolution of the Finance Committee and the arrangements for the completion of the work. Government will dispose of the recommendations in regard to the Provincial Contracts with such other subjects as may be disposed of on the reports already submitted, but it is not in a position to carry out effectively and without further aid certain other enquiries which are not yet completed. Government therefore avails itself of the services for a further term of Mr. Elliott, who will be appointed, while engaged on these enquiries, Finance Commissioner with the Government of India, acting on behalf of and with the authority of the Government. In the Finance Department Colonel Filgate and Mr. Bliss are appointed to assist Mr. Elliott, while Mr. Jacob will continue to act as Secretary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 24.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with the Outward English Mails of the 17th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here this morning.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this afternoon.

LISBON, DEC. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, DEC. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Medusa, which left Bombay on the night of the 16th instant, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 24.

The Italian Mail steamer Domenico Baldnino Captain G. Dodero, left Hongkong for Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 24.

French mail steamer Anadyar from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

LONDON, DEC. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71½
4½ per cent. "	73½
3 per cent. Consols for account.....	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	109¾
Bar Silver	46

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Portugal.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Departments), £19,200,000; decrease, £700,000; public deposits, £4,000,000; increase, £900,000; other deposits, £22,300,000; decrease, £1,200,000; other securities, £20,400,000; increase £600,000; notes and gold, £10,600,000; decrease, £1,000,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, DEC. 23.

10 p.m.	73·1

FRIDAY, DEC. 24.

6 a.m.	69·2
10 a.m.	73·4
2 p.m.	76·4
4 p.m.	75·2

Owing to the Christmas holidays, there will be no issue of the *Bombay Gazette* on Monday.

According to present arrangements H. E. the Governor will arrive at Kurrachee about the 10th of next month.

At a special meeting of the Jute Manufacturers' Association held in Calcutta on Wednesday, it was decided to work nine days a fortnight for twelve months from the 15th February; that is to say, four days one week and five days the next.

The details of the tour of the Public Service have still to be settled; but the provinces will probably be taken in the following order—Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Bombay, Madras, and Lower Bengal.

Lady Brassey is coming out to India in the mail steamer Thames from Suez in February. She will be accompanied by her daughters, the Hon. Mabelle, Muriel and Marie Brassey.

Lord and Lady Rosebery have gone to Peshawur. Lord Rosebery will visit Quetta; going there by the Bolan, riding as far as Kuch, and returning by the Harnai route. His Lordship then proceeds to Allahabad.

The *Hyderabad Record*, which was suppressed some time ago by order of the Resident for too freely commenting on the administration of the State, has reappeared. Compulsory retirement does not appear to have improved its temper.

Senhor Sa Coutinho, the Chief Justice, and Senhor Larcher, Judge of the High Court of Goa, arrived in Bombay on Thursday last from Goa.

The opening of the Marmagoa Railway, which was fixed to take place on the 2nd January, has been postponed till the 15th.

To-day the Customs, the Quarter-Master-General's, the Adjutant-General's and Surgeon-General's, offices will be closed for Christmas.

There are two much-coveted posts vacant in the province of Kumaon. One vacancy is caused by Colonel Fisher's retirement and the other by Colonel Garstin's death.

The Marine Court which inquired into the loss of the Washishti delivered its judgment on Thursday evening. The Court came to the conclusion that the loss of the vessel was owing to the gross negligence of the master and mate, in not taking ordinary precautions and by going full speed on a foggy morning when land was not visible. The Court remarked that providentially there had been no loss of life, and state its inability to deal with the certificates of the master and mate; but considered that their certificate should be suspended, so as to make an example of persons committing such gross carelessness and negligence when there was risk of such a large loss of life.

Among the rank and file in a draft that has recently arrived in India for a regiment of British Cavalry are three sons of Colonels and one son of a General. All are in hopes of obtaining a commission sooner or later.

The capital outlay on the irrigation works in the Madras Presidency up to the end of the year 1885 was a little over two millions sterling, and the balance of income, after paying all charges, has been over three-and-three-quarter millions. This increased revenue is by no means the only benefit the country has received. Large tracts of land have been protected from famine, the trade of the people has increased upwards of 12 per cent., the land revenue has been more than doubled, and the rates of assessment per head of population have been largely reduced. Seeing that railways on an average do not yield three per cent. on the capital invested, it would appear that in Madras, at any rate, Government money can be more profitably invested in irrigation.

It is an interesting coincidence that on December 20th, 1686, Job Charnock, Governor of Bengal, was driven out of Hooghly and took refuge in Calcutta. Two hundred years to a day and at the same spot the Lieutenant-Governor witnessed a bridge being erected across the Hooghly river, as a proof of peaceful power and security, resting upon the general good feeling existing between members of widely differing races.

Our Calcutta correspondent announces the death of Deputy Surgeon General Wolseley, from the effects of a fall from his horse at Meerut. It appears that he mounted his horse, after having inspected some dhoolies, but before he could get his left foot into the stirrup, the brute bolted, and Dr. Wolseley was thrown violently to the ground. He was picked up insensible and was found to have sustained severe concussion of the brain.

Attention has recently been bestowed in high quarters on the subject of medical officers' uniforms. The Madras Government some time ago ordered that, as a matter of discipline, medical officers in Civil employ should wear uniform not only at levées, drawing-rooms and special State occasions, but also whenever the hospitals under their charge were visited by the Governor, or the Commander-in-Chief, or inspected by the Surgeon-General, or any other departmental senior officer. Uniforms were also to be worn when they were members of any departmental Committee or Board; and when reporting themselves officially at the office of the Surgeon-General for orders, or on return to headquarters from duty or leave. These rules were a source of much vexation to medical officers. It will therefore be a comfort to them to know that the Government of India have declined to sanction them.

"Benighted" though she be, the Southern Presidency is in some things more progressive than either Bombay or Bengal. It is stated, for instance, that for the first time in India experiments in inoculating cattle with vaccine prepared on the lines of M. Pasteur's mode of treatment [illegible] be made in the Madras Presidency. [illegible] Superintendent of Horse-breeding [illegible] recently paid a visit to Paris [illegible] the subject [illegible] for the purpose of investigating [illegible] said, animal vaccination as adopted by M. Pasteur, [illegible] on arrival in this country, reported to the Government of India in favour of their adopting the use of the vaccine. He recommended the establishment of laboratories in India to produce this vaccine. No action [illegible] in the matter, and the subject was [illegible] dropped. A private individual, Surgeon [illegible] of London, having been in negotiation with M. Pasteur and his associates with respect to "Pasteur's Vaccine for Anthrax" and having secured from him the monopoly for India, he purposes to found early next year a laboratory in India to produce the vaccine, the preparation of which will be under the direct management of M. Pasteur, who will furnish the initial vaccine from Paris. This done, he promises to furnish to Government or to private persons vaccine in certain doses to suit sheep, swine, &c., and then cattle and horses, also special doses for elephants. The present idea is to produce this vaccine fresh at various points, where the demand will be large, simply charging so much per dose according to the size of the animal. The various Governments of Europe, the Argentine Republic and private enterprise in Australia have all secured the right to use this vaccine, and are taking active steps to put it into general use. The Government of India are at present unable to contribute towards the organization of protective measures for dealing with cattle-disease; but in those provinces where veterinary institutions already exist, it is thought possible that Local Boards and Municipalities might be desirous of adopting this prophylactic, the efficacy of which as a protective against one of the most fatal forms of cattle-disease has been established. The Madras Government, however, were requested to state whether they were willing to support Mr. Barnup's undertaking by taking some of his vaccine by way of experiment, and have answered in the affirmative.

The new member for Brighton is going into Parliament next January "with an authority," he said, "such as few men can have." The peculiarity in his case was not, of course, his being returned unopposed—a privilege which many of his colleagues enjoyed; but it consisted in this, that he was "by the unanimous vote of the ladies of the town their representative in Parliament." "That is undeniably a high honour," says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "and we shall watch with great interest to see in what way Dr. Tindal Robertson redeems his trust. He will bring in a Female Suffrage Bill, of course."

The Punjab Irrigation Report for the year 1885-86 shows that the area irrigated during the year was over 1,787,500 acres against less than 1,614,500 acres irrigated the year before. The Swat River Canal, which was opened in February 12, 1885, irrigated some 44,000 acres. The total sum invested in canals on the province was Rs. 6,71,67,12, of which rather over a crore of rupees represents the contribution of the Native States to the Sirhind Canal. The expenditure during the year was a little under 22½ lakhs; the total loss—excluding a credit on account of adjustment of previous accounts—was under 5½ lakhs. In the expenditure for the year, 5 lakhs interest charges on the Swat River Canal, down to the end of 1885, is shown. In reviewing Colonel Home's report, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity to express his sense of the care and ability with which the Irrigation Department has been administered by that officer—now Inspector-General of Irrigation in India—and of the benefits which have resulted from the numerous works of irrigation initiated and carried out by Colonel Home during his long connection with the canals of the Province.

Truth, on the 2nd instant, wrote thus prophetically:—"The disagreement in regard to clôture amongst the Conservatives is not yet healed. Lord Randolph vows that, if his views are not accepted, he will have nothing further to do with his party, so strongly does he disapprove of any disobedience in the ranks. A number of Conservatives, on the other hand, vow that they have no intention any longer to be dragged through the mire by Lord Randolph, and to change their opinions whenever he changes his. On this or upon some other point there is certain to be, sooner or later, a split between a leader who insists upon throwing over every previous opinion to suit the exigencies of the moment, and followers who feel that he was thrust upon them, and who prefer to be true to principle—all the more as being untrue to it brings them neither place nor salary. These latter are chuckling over their leader being hauled over the coals by their party organs in respect to the social and financial theories that he broached in connection with the coal and wine dues."

The same paper chuckles over the probable results of the Conservative split:—"It will be for the Liberal party to seize the first occasion of an open split in the House of Commons, and to support (no matter what the merits of the particular issue may be) the recalcitrant Conservatives. Political morality demands that an administration which is the most unprincipled that ever attained power in this country, and which owes its existence solely to a revolt of some Liberals against their leader and their principles, should come to a speedy close."

Edmund did not see so far into the millstone as did the more sharp-eyed Henry. Here is the *World's* tip for the early days of the next Session:—"The debate on the Address will certainly occupy at least ten days, and Lord R. Churchill will not be able to move the last of the procedure resolutions till the last week of January. If the Opposition should co-operate with the Government, they ought to be disposed of in three weeks."

The retirement of Sir Frederick James Halliday K.C.B., from the Council of India, is no doubt attributed to his advanced age. He is now over eighty years old, having been born in 1806. He is the son of Mr Thomas Halliday, of Ewell, Surrey, and was educated at St. Paul's school, Rugby, and Haileybury College. He entered the Civil Service of the East India Company so far back as 1825, and has since held several civil, political, and legislative posts. In 1853 he was appointed a member of the Supreme Council of India, and in the following year he was appointed, on the nomination of Lord Dalhousie, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal, a post which he held through the trying period of the Indian Mutiny. For the energy, resolution and administrative ability which he displayed in that office he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (civil division). His appointment to the Council of India was a further recognition of the services he has rendered to this country.

Prince Bismarck has been the most go-ahead of practical statesmen, but on one point he is obstinate and retrograde. For ten years there has been a steady effort made all over Germany to et rid of the German character in printing and writing. It serves no purpose, enshrines no patriotic associations, and has no legend or history to make it interesting. Somewhere near the end of the Middle Ages the scribes of all nations took to adorning and adding flourishes to the familiar Latin alphabet. The taste spread, and what are called "Gothic letters" was the result of it. Ultimately there was a reaction in favour of simplicity, and this reaction is only reaching Germany at the end of the nineteenth century. Prince Bismarck holds by the old character. Six years ago he caused certain manuals issued at the Chancery, and that had been printed in Latin characters, to be reprinted in Gothic type. There was great outcry at the time, and men of science asserted that the prevalence of near sight among the German people was due to this trying and minute type. But the Chancellor never yields, and now within the week he has sent back several Blue-books issued by the Berlin magistracy, and had them reprinted for his own convenience in the type he defends.

War is raging round the body of Abbé Liszt. It lies still interred at Bayreuth, but the dispute as to ultimate sepulture has not yet been settled. Four different claims are made for the honour of providing him with a last resting-place. The Grand Duke of Weimar's request has been peremptorily refused. It rested merily on sentiment and courtesy. The Franciscans of Pesth demand the body for burial. The Abbé was one of their order, and its statutes authorize their claim. But who is to decide on the validity of these statutes when the subject-matter is found in a foreign land, where the order itself is not recognised; and ever if the decision is favourable, who is to enforce it? Last comes Liszt's executrix, the Princess Say-Wittgenstein, who lives in Rome, and says that in that city her testator shall find his ultimate resting place. As a matter of law the executrix owns the body. The Princess can certainly put in a stronger claim than the Franciscans of Buda-Pesth. Nor has she forfeited her right by allowing it to fall into abeyance.

The report on the prospects of the rice crop in Burma for November 1886 is a follows:—

"The area under rice is now reported as 110,223 acres over last year's area, or an increase of 3·4 per cent. The weather has been seasonable throughout November, and favourable to the crops, except in parts of Tharrawaddy and Amherst, where the rainfall was scanty. The crop is reported as over and above the average crop in Akyab, Pegu, Prome, Thongwa, and Shwegyin, and a full average crop in Amherst; in Hanthawaddy, Tharawaddy, Henzada, and Bassein it is slightly below a full average crop. Provided no serious injury is caused by late rains or other unforeseen occurrences, the exportable surplus will probably amount to about 1,100,000 tons."

A special telegram from London to the *Pioneer* quotes an inspired article in the Berlin *Post*, which says that Germany can place no reliance on the friendship of Russia while she is massing troops on her frontier and communicating with France. The correspondent adds that in London the situation is considered to be becoming grave.

The people of Satyamangalam Taluk in the Coimbatore District are in great fear. It is rumoured that a tiger, which had long troubled the [illegible] been captured, is again to be let district and [illegible] they therefore pray the loose in the jungle, and [illegible] that this Collector of Coimbatore to interfere [illegible] dreadful tiger, named Ratnasatapathy," may not be set at liberty. The tiger's [illegible] and goll mothers may have given him that name, but it sounds in English ears a little curious.

MILITARY NEWS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers, whose death at sea on his way to England on leave, has already been announced, was (says the Lahore paper) a distinguished soldier. The ideal of an Indian Cavalry officer, his reputation among brother officers, at head-quarters, and in the wide circle of the outside public, stood as high as that of any military man in the country; and his sudden death is alike a shock to his friends and a serious loss to the Army. Colonel Barrow served with distinction in the Afghan war, being present at the actions of Kam Dakka, Jugdulluk and Padkao Shana; being severely wounded, having his charger wounded, and being twice mentioned in despatches. For his services in Afghanistan he obtained a brevet majority. Later on, he served in the Egyptian expedition of 1882, being present at the action of Tel-el-Kabir, for which he was again mentioned in despatches, and was promoted to brevet lieutenant-colonel. Colonel, at that time Captain, Barrow was severely wounded at Padkao Shana. He was acting as orderly officer to General Palliser, and engaged in a single-handed combat with an Afghan *malik*, who was armed with rifle, tulwar, knife and shield. The Afghan, as Barrow rode at him, fired his rifle, wounding Barrow's horse. The two then closed, and the English officer received a couple of sword cuts, one of which disabled his bridle hand, the other cutting deeply into his forearm.

The marching in Upper Burma is pretty severe. The column that marched to Linotoung, Laydythayn and Zebubin was 16½ hours under arms. The British portion received a gratis pint of beer, and the native troops a free issue of rum or tea and sugar.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board Lieutenant F. Glanville, Royal Engineers, who was wounded in action on the 27th October, and Surgeon J. T. W. Leslie, I.M.D., have been permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of leave being granted by the Commander-in-Chief. Major R. H. Rennick, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been permitted to proceed on leave to India; and Surgeon P. J. Damania has been allowed to leave Mandalay for Bombay in anticipation of leave.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE SHANS.

The special correspondent of the *Pioneer*, writing from Mandalay on the 6th inst., gives the following account of our relations with the Shans:—

If any large-scale map of Burma be looked at, it will be seen that Zimmé with the Irrawaddy, and to the eastward of Re'cong, are two other great rivers, the Salween and the Mekong or Cambodia. Both these streams rise in the high mountain ranges of Yunan, and run from north to south for many hundreds of miles. Between the hills which block in the Irrawaddy on the east and the Cambodia river, from about the latitude of the Siweli river southwards to the northern frontier of Siam, is a vast stretch of country peopled by wild tribes of whom the Shans are by far the most numerous and powerful. The greater part of this country was tributary to the Kingdom of Ava, and was generally known to European geographers as the Burmese Shan States. About Bhamo also, and even to the westward of that town, between the Mogoung and Chindwin rivers, are some petty Shan Tsawbwas or Chiefs, but these are of minor importance. That they once formed part of a great Shan kingdom stretching from Manpur midway into Yunan and from Upper Assam southwards to Bankok and Cambodia, seems generally to be admitted; but this is not the place in which to enter upon an historical inquiry. It will now be sufficient to deal with the Shan States in the Salween and Cambodia valleys. The Kingdom of Ava proper, as we knew it since our conquest of Pegu, was about 100,000 square miles in extent, and it is calculated that the area of the tributary Shan States in the Salween Valley and further eastward is nearly as great. From the Irrawaddy at Mandalay to the Cambodia river at Kiang-hung in the same latitude the distance is nearly 300 miles as the crow flies; while from the Shweli to the Karen country on our old border north-east of Toungboo it is about 250 miles. Just as Burma is divided throughout its whole length by the Irrawaddy, so are the Shan States by the Salween, and it may be convenient to speak of the Chiefships to the east of that river as the trans-Salween States, and those to the westward as the cis-Salween. The population is estimated at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, but there are no exact data upon which to rest these figures; the latter estimate is probably the more correct. In annexing, therefore, the territories of Thebaw, the British Government have not merely taken over the valley of the Irrawaddy from our old frontier to Bhamo, but have further incurred the responsibility of exercising political control to a greater or less extent over the wild country, a mass of hills and plateaux interspersed with many valleys, which lies between Upper Burma and South-Western China. This responsibility cannot be shirked for various reasons which will be made apparent a little further on, and, as you know, it is intended to send a Mission with a very strong escort in to the cis-Salween States early next month, with a view to establishing a protectorate over the Shan subjects of the late King. By that time Upper Burma will probably be in so peaceful a state that the present lively interest in its affairs will have died away, so it may be as well to set forth some such facts as are known concerning our feudatories of the future.

Under the King Mindon Min the hold of Burma upon the Shan country was a very strong one: tribute was regularly paid by the more distant Chiefs, while the nearer States were in a perfect state of submission, as they were within easy reach of the Burma army. The heavy dues upon exports and imports were readily realised, and the Shans were a source of considerable revenue to the Kingdom of Ava. But under Thebaw matters changed for the worse. The Chiefs of the trans-Salween States revolted, ceased to pay tribute, and set their suzerain at defiance. A vigorous policy could alone have reduced them again to subjection, and, needless to say, this was not forthcoming either on the part of Thebaw or in that nest of intrigue known as the Hlutdaw or Supreme Council of State. The States to the west of the Salween had also their aspirations after independence; but they failed to achieve success. Thebaw, moreover, became the King derived his name, and Theinnee, which lie respectively some 90 and 180 miles to the north-east of Mandalay; Mone and Enlay, due east of Yemethen, were harried by Burmese troops and brought into thorough subjection. Where loyal Chiefs could not be found Burman Governors were placed in charge, backed by strong garrisons. Such deposed Chiefs or their families as could be captured were kept in confinement as hostages for the good behaviour of their fellow-countrymen; and, generally, it may be said the cis-Salween tract was well under control. The actual tribute realised from them was, however, only four or five lakhs of rupees per annum; but the revenue from the tax on the trade in Burma was still very large, the sum of seven lakhs a year being realised from *letpet* (pickled tea) alone, which was a Royal monopoly. With the appearance of British troops at Mandalay and the downfall of the Kingdom of Ava, there was, of course, a marked change among the Shans. They had suffered so much from the Burman rule, and, born traders as they are, had felt so keenly the restrictions upon their commerce, that they were not in the least inclined to aid the Burmese in their resistance to our rule. On the contrary, they at once proceeded to eject such Burman Governors as were still among them, and generally asserted their independence. Unfortunately, the legacy of Burman misrule could not at once be got rid off. The Chiefs held as hostages in Mandalay escaped at the time of our occupation and made for their own country, while Chiefs who had been dispossessed by Thebaw and taken refuge in the trans-Salween States returned to their homes and claimed their old territory. Civil war, of course, followed in some instances, for the Tsawbwas placed in power by the Burmans resisted the newcomers with such adherents as they could muster. In Nyoungywe, across the Yemethen border, for example, the Chief in power was ousted first by an uncle and then by an elder brother. In Mone and Thebaw the old Tsawbwas have returned and re-asserted themselves. Moreover, some of the pretenders to the Burman throne sought refuge in the Salween Valley, and their presence added to the prevalent disorder. The followers of the late Myinzaing Prince killed the Tsawbwa of Youangan, because he would not aid them; while further south another pretender, the Limbin Prince, has done much mischief. This man is likely to be heard of when our Mission crosses the frontier, and he may possibly give some trouble. He was formerly a refugee, enjoying our hospitality in Lower Burma—and, indeed, at one time was paid Magistrate in our employ; but his ambition aims much higher than such a peaceful life as we offered to him. He tried with a aid of a limited number of Shan followers to found a federation of the States with himself as supreme ruler, and at first he achieved some success. Some 60 miles due east of Nyingyan is Mobye the chief town of the Tsawbwaship of that name, from which the hereditary ruler was expelled by the Burmans in 1879-80. This town was occupied by the Limbin Prince. He was joined there by the ex-Tsawbwa, who had returned from Kiang-hung after six years of exile. Desultory fighting followed, ending, it it said, in the expulsion of the Prince, but he is still at large with a certain following. As a result of all these disturbances in the Shan States trade has been almost paralysed, and there is a general feeling of insecurity among the people between the Salween river and the frontier of Upper Burma proper. One of our first objects, therefore, now that we are fairly on the way of pacifying the Irrawaddy Valley, must be to bring our influence to bear upon the Shans and give them peace and security in return for their allegiance to us as the new rulers of Burma. That they are not averse to coming under our protection as feudatories may be easily demonstrated.

It may be well, at the outset, to clear away some misapprehensions which have arisen from the frequent mention of "Shan dacoits," and "bands of Shans" in reports describing the operations at Bhamo, in the Mandalay district, and on the Yemethen-Nyingyan border. Our troops have unquestionably met Shans in the guerrilla warfare which has been going on for the last year, and they will continue to meet them until the Eastern Frontier is pacified, but it must not be inferred from this that the Tsawbwa as a body are hostile to us. The history of every country shown that at some period or other of its existence the people holding the borderlands have enjoyed an unenviable notoriety as freebooters and raiders; given to turbulence; always at feud with their neighbours; and knowing no law save that of obedience to successful leaders. No better case in point can be quoted than the Scottish border, the history of which for centuries was one long [illegible] bloodshed and plunder. The Shan record of blo[illegible] to the rule. They [illegible] borderers are no exception [illegible] from their hills upon the Burman villages in the plains, as much apparently for the love of adventure as for loot, for their leaders are said to pay each man from 8 to 12 annas only on such occasions as he is "out." The Chiefs inland disclaim all responsibility for these marauders, who have, even lately, given us some trouble in the Mandalay district, and it is only by pushing our posts further eastwards that the raids can be stopped. This is being done from Mandalay, Kobingalay, Sengoun and Pinlewin, all among the hills, and commanding roads on the plains being now held by our troops, in addition to the outpost at Lamaing, 16 miles to the north of the city. We have not yet punished these border-Shans severely in any of the skirmishes, as the jungles in which they take refuge are very dense; but it is likely that they will shortly receive such attention from a number of flying columns, acting in concert, that they will hesitate to continue their systematic raids. The country is now drying very rapidly, so that our men can march without being bogged at every mile on their way to the hills and plateaux to the eastward: and the present is the time for operations.

This side issue of the apparent hostility of the Shans is, it will be seen, of no real moment as compared with our wider relations with the various Tsawbwas who actually control the mass of the tribe. From the first our policy has been to reassure these Chiefs and win them over to our side. Shortly after the capture of Mandalay last year, letters were sent to all the known Tsawbwas, setting forth the line of policy which the British Government desired to follow towards them. They were informed that the new Government, under the control of which Upper Burma had passed, did not wish to interfere with the autonomy of the Shan States formerly tributary to the King of Ava, so long as the usual tribute was paid and the country was kept in good order and free from internal fighting. It was further intimated that all taxes and restrictions upon their trade would be removed forthwith, and that a friendly mission would be sent to the nearer States to confirm the new arrangements. The effect of this communication was most satisfactory as regards the cis-Salween States: the Tsawbwas of Theinnee and Thebaw on the north, Enlay and Nyoungywe in the centre, and Mobye on the south, and other smaller Chiefs, all replied in terms of marked friendliness; and were plainly inclined to welcome a British Protectorate. The trans-Salween Chiefs have not replied, but this is probably due to our messengers never having reached them; they must be left to themselves for the present, until our influence west of the Salween has been fully established. It should be mentioned that the Mobye and Nyoungywe Chiefs have actually asked for armed assistance with a view to driving out the Limbin Prince, and this is in itself a very good augury of our success in any mission which may be sent. Mr. Pilcher, who was the only officer in the Burma Commission acquainted with the Shan dialect and having some influence with certain Tsawbwas, died some weeks ago while preparing to enter the Shan country east of Mandalay, and it will be almost impossible to replace him; but a mission with a strong escort of some 1,200 men will leave Mandalay early in January for Enlay by way of the Nattik Pass. Every assistance will be given to friendly Chiefs in making their positions secure. A Resident, who may be called Superintendent of the Shan States, will probably be left at Enlay, and a good road will be made from that town to Yemethen, distant about 50 miles only. The road across the Nattik Pass (30 miles south of Kyoukse) will also be thoroughly made, as by this route there is a very large trade. The Shans, as I have said, are keen traders, and they appreciate very highly the removal of all taxes upon their caravans. As the railway will run within a few miles of the passes which debouch on the plains between Mandalay and Nyingyan, we may reasonably expect a great development of the Shan trade during the next few years.

There has already been a little mission to Thonze, in the Shan Hills to the north-east of Mandalay, and it seems likely to bear good fruit. A column of 200 rifles of the 3rd Goorkhas under the command of Colonel Sledman, which had been clearing the hills to the east of Mandalay, was told off about the middle of November for a visit to Thonze, and possibly Thebaw, fifty miles further inland. This column formed an escort to Mr. Shirkell White, Secretary for Upper Burma, who was the Political Officer in charge. Captain Hobday of the Survey Department and Captain Dun of the Intelligence Branch also accompanied the force as the country passed through. The mission reached the town of Thonze on November the 18th, and remained there until the 24th. The State of Thonze, it should be explained, has been desolated during the past year by two rival claimants to the Chiefship. The candidates are Kun Mak, brother of the powerful and friendly Tsawbwa of the Thebaw State, and Mg Se, a local Hein or notable of much influence in Thonze. Up to the time of the arrival of our troops Se had been in possession of Thonze town, while his rival was a refugee across the border in Thebaw territory. Se, not feeling any great confidence in his claim to the Chiefship, fled on the night of the 17th. While Mr. White was at Thonze several representatives of the Thebaw Chief came down with following of about 200 men, mostly armed with muskets of antique pattern, dahs and spears. They behaved in a perfectly quiet and friendly manner; good humouredly submitted to be disarmed on their first arrival, and afterwards, when their arms were returned to them, camped in a place close to the Goorkhas and mixed freely with our men. They also behaved well to the people of Thonze, who were naturally somewhat alarmed at their first appearance. Mr. White had several discussions with the Thebaw representatives with a view of settling the form of administration in Thonze, and particularly for the purpose of securing the re-opening of the great trade route which runs from Yunan, through Theinnee, Thebaw and Thonze, to Mandalay. By this route also goods are sent from Western China to the Southern Shan States, and *letpet* (pickled tea) comes down in quantities from Taungbaing and Thebaw. The caravan season is now beginning, and the Thebaw people told Mr. White that a large number of pack-bullocks and ponies were ready to come down, and were only waiting for the road to be opened—the traders being unwilling to run the risk of attack from predatory bands. When our troops left Thonze, caravans were being marshalled at Thebaw, and the people of that town were preparing to escort them through Thonze. It is belived that many caravans will reach Mandalay during the next few weeks, as we have now an outpost at Pinlewin—only one day's march from Thonze. The Thebaw Chief will probably be now able to place his brother firmly in power at Thonze, as our troops are within easy striking distance of that town. It is most satisfactory to learn that the Thebaw people are eager to come under our protection, as their State is the most important one to the north-east of

not in the least abashed at this. He simply smiled his blandest.

'What a memory you have, *ma chere comtesse !* Ma vie ; what a memory ;' and he let fall a little laugh as he said this, shaking his forefinger the while in playful reproof.

In my experiment with Mr. Gladstone, in the smoking-room in the House of Commons, on the 16th of June, 1884, a very remarkable thing occurred.

It will be remembered that the then Premier undertook to think of three figures, and that I successfully interpreted his thoughts. Before, however, this result was arrived at the following speech took place. I had without difficulty told the first two figures, viz., 3 and 6, when I found that Mr. Gladstone's mind was wavering with regard to the remaining figure ; and I had to beg of him to more firmly concentrate his whole thought upon it. This he promised to do, and I therefore, without hesitation, declared the third figure to be 6—making a total of 366—which Mr. Gladstone declared was the correct number.

I then asked him why he had hesitated about the third figure, and why he had at first thought of 5, and had afterwards altered his mind to 6.

The Premier seemed much surprised at the question, and he wound up by asking me how I knew he had done so.

I reminded him that he overlooked the fact of my being a thought reader, whose duty it was to interpret such changes of thought, whereupon he said :—

'It is perfectly true that I did at first think of 365, the number of days in the year ; but when you had got the first two figures I thought that you, being such a sharp sort of man—you will pardon the expression' —(this with that sweet apologetic smile which his friends so dearly love and his opponents envy) 'might by sequence guess the remaining figure. So at that moment, remembering it was leap-year, I took the liberty of altering my number to 366. I am afraid thereby I gave you much unnecessary trouble.'

At which I hastened to assure him that it had made the experiment doubly interesting.

With the Emperor of Germany another remarkable thing occurred in connection with figure-divining. The Kaiser, when I was in Berlin, was graciously pleased to express the desire of having 'the pleasure of making Mr. Cumberland's acquaintance,' and I had the honour of being presented to him soon after my arrival in the city. Before experimenting with his Majesty I performed preliminary experiments with Prince Henry of Battenberg and Count Hatzfeldt, now German Ambassador in London ; and it was, I believe, chiefly my success with the latter subject in telling the number of a bank-note that determined the Kaiser in his choice of what to think.

Taking the Emperor by the hand I led him up to a blackboard, and almost immediately I wrote thereon 61, whilst underneath this date, after moment's pause, I made the figure 4.

'Wonderful, wonderful !' exclaimed his Majesty ; 'it is my coronation year.' He was crowned King of Prussia on the 18th of October, 1861.

The appearance of the figure 4 was accounted for by the fact that the number of the bank-note I had previously read with Count Hatzfeldt was mostly made up of fours, and that the Emperor, quite unconsciously as it were, let the numeral run through his mind after I had written down the date upon which his mind had been so firmly concentrated.

After dinner one night, his Royal Highness was pleased to offer himself as a subject for experiment ; and he chose a test altogether different from anything I had attempted before. It consisted of my having to draw upon a piece of paper the outline of an animal which his Royal Highness had at the time in his mind. A sheet of paper was placed upon a music-stand on the piano ; and, having blindfolded myself, I took the Prince by the left hand, holding a lead-pencil in my right. In a few moments I had drawn the outline of the animal desired—viz., an elephant. The drawing was very rough, but, as neither his Royal Highness nor myself is an artist, the irregular contour of the animal depicted was readily accounted for. There was, however, one striking peculiarity about the sketch which was not allowed to pass notice. The animal I had drawn was tailless. It was afterwards explained that the Prince had in mind the first elephant he had shot in Ceylon, and whose tail he had himself docked at the time of shooting.

One's powers at arriving at the thoughts of others in the higher phase of experiment are not limited to divining numbers and sketching animals, for I found at the first attempt that I could write down sentences in languages of which I knew absolutely nothing.

My first attempt of this kind was with the Khedive when I was in Cairo last year.

It appears that his Highness had long taken an interest in my work, and the very day I arrived in the Egyptian capital he sent a message through a friend in common asking me to pay him a visit at the Abdin Palace on the following morning.

When I presented myself he greeted me most cordially, and thus flatteringly addressed me :

'It has long been my wish to see you, for all your doings have been known to me. I never thought that I should have the pleasure of seeing you here ; but that I should have to go to England to see you. But, strange to say, I have dreamt of you two nights running, and we believe, according to our religion, that he whom we dream of we shall see.'

Having thus expressed himself, coffee and cigarettes (his Highness, unlike any other Mohammedan potentate I have met, is himself a non-smoker) were brought in, and we conversed for half an hour or so on general topics, his Highness seeming pleased to hear that I had come to Egypt for the purpose of making myself acquainted with Egyptian affairs. As I was [illegible] my leave, the friend referred to above suggested that I should give the Khedive an exhibition of my skill, which I consented to do. His Highness clapped his hands, and an attendant obeyed the summons. Paper and pencils were brought and a [illegible] of the former was gummed upon one of the [illegible].

The Khedive thereupon thought of a word, and, without any sort of hesitation, I wrote on the paper the word Abbas (the name of his son) in *Arabic characters*. I did not know at the time a single letter of the Arabic alphabet ; and, as I have already pointed out, the experiment was entirely impromptu.

The Oriental mind is much impressed by experiments of this kind ; and, when I left Egypt for India, the Khedive did me the honour of making me the bearer of a congratulatory message to Lord Dufferin.

Some four months later I performed a somewhat similar test with Arabi Pasha. I had been breakfasting with the exile at his house in Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo ; and, as we adjourned to the verandah to smoke and sip coffee, he took me playfully by the hand and said, 'Come, read my thoughts.' I proceeded to gratify his wish ; and, taking out of my pocket a pencil, I asked him to think of a word which I would try and write upon the wall.

He replied 'Good ! I think of one English word.' I suppose he did try his hardest to think of that one English word, but I found it impossible to trace it out ; the letters I did make being perfectly unintelligible. I then begged of him to think of the word in Arabic and not in Latin characters. He demurred to this, as he is very proud of the progress he is making in English ; but he at last consented, to do so. In an instant I had scrawled on the yellow plaster in front of me a word in Arabic. I knew I was right by the tremendous start of surprise my 'subject' gave, and a moment later he told me, in an excited tone, that it was correct. The word was *Jesus*.

On Arabi being asked to write this word down in Latin characters, he, as I anticipated, found himself utterly unable to do so.

With the Maharajah of Cashmere I had some extraordinary results. I even succeeded in writing out a word with him which could not be read by perhaps half-a-dozen people in Calcutta, it being written in *Dogra*, a Cashmerian hill *patois*—a language, I need hardly say, I had never heard of before. The Maharajah was so impressed by my demonstrations that he strongly urged me to come to Srinuggar, there to act as a sort of supplementary *dewan*, with the object, I understood, of reading the thoughts of his ministers, in whom he appeared to have but little confidence. I was, of course, unable to accept his offers of hospitality.

The Indian princes, whilst making much of me whenever I visited their dominions, were in some instances inclined to look upon me with something akin to awe. I am sure several of them were frightened by my experiments, and thought me supernaturally endowed, whilst many a peccant minister would shut up his thoughts as it were whenever he met me, or avoid me whenever he saw me coming.

The process known as 'thought-reading' is quite a modern thing, and, so far, as I can ascertain, it was altogether unknown to the ancients. When I was in India I made active inquiries on all sides as to whether there was any trace in the priestly and historical writings of similar experiments having been performed in the past. I was invariably answered in the negative ; but one day an old Brahman at Bhavanagar told me that there was a tradition amongst the Brahmans that ages ago—so far back that he could not fix the date—there were holy people who possessed the power of reading the thoughts of man. These wise men were in consequence set up as being only next to the gods, which made the divinities so wrath that they devoured them, or did away with them in some such effective manner—hence the death of thought-readers in Western India.

Later on this same old priest did me the extreme honour, in a poem read before the Prince in durbar, of placing me in point of glory very near some of the most reputable of their gods, all because I had successfully performed some experiments with his Highness the Thakore. Wether the Brahman flattered me in the hopes of obtaining *backsheesh*, or whether he was anxious for me to incur the displeasure of the deities referred to, I cannot say. In the first place, as a Christian, I was bound not to hold the gods in question in very high respect, so I refused to be flattered, and scattered no *backsheesh* ; and in the second, after enjoying the Prince's splendid hospitality for a week, I left the state without any kind of mishap.

A noted Egyptologist told me, however, that he was of opinion that the Egyptian priests were adepts in the art of thought-reading, and that they were quite conversant with the methods adopted by myself. In fact, I believe I understood him to say that there was indirect evidence of such things having been in some of the recently discovered magic papyri. It is possible that it, as has been anticipated, these Egyptian priests and Persian magi were expert 'thought-readers,' they developed the process further than I have been able to do.

THE COLIN CAMPBELL CASE.

A MAN in Court writes in the *World* of the 1st inst :—"In the Colenso case Mr. Adams described himself as in a rat-pit when he was surrounded by an array of counsel. The phrase is not a bad one for some of the courts in Mr. Street's Palace of Justice, having regard simply to their size. The extreme awkwardness of the want of accommodation was never more apparent than it was last Friday morning, when the Colin Campbell case began. Lady Colin Campbell arrived by the main Strand entrance a few minutes after ten, in company with her father and mother, her brother and his wife, Lady Miles and three other friends. In the Great Hall to which the convenience of the Bar and of litigants has been sacrificed, the little group was received by Mr. George Lewis, radiant and calm as ever. A handsomer group than that of the Blood family could not easily be got together. Lady Colin Campbell's father is an aristocratic version of Mr. Gladstone ; Lady Miles was well known as "the Venus of Miles" in her younger days, and is the Venus of Miles still. Lady Colin herself, a beauty of the Spanish order, wore a plum-coloured velvet dress, accentuated by turquoise earrings, a costume she changed on the following day for a black silk dress. Once inside Mr. Justice Butt's court, the front row of seats, the only one reserved for the principals in the suit, was more than half filled by Lady Colin, her friends, and her legal adviser. When Lord Colin (who entered the building from Carey Street) came into court a few minutes later, he walked in front of his wife and her friends, brushing against them in the narrow pathway, to a seat at the other end of the bench, in company with his solicitor. Lord Archibald Campbell arrived about the same time, but he was refused access to that part of the court, and was placed in the gallery for the morning, whence he sent messages to Lord Colin, complaining of his banishment ; and in the afternoon he crouched under the railing of the bench, facing his brother. Lord Colin kept a vacant place beside him, to fill now and again with sensational effect. At a given moment, after the case opened, he disappeared, and introduced the Duke of Argyll, who had been told that Mr. Finlay would be speaking, but who, as a matter of fact, had to listen to Sir Charles Russell, a rather different thing. Sir Charles seemed to be fired to fresh efforts by the august presence ; and his grace looked at his watch, and—happy thought—remembering an engagement, presumably with his hair-dresser, beat a hasty retreat.

A yet more theatrical effect was planned for Saturday, when Lord Colin disappeared while Lady Miles was in the box, and brought into court a lady well known for not loving Lady Miles, and placed her right between Lady Miles and Mr. Finlay, who was cross-examining her. For a moment the Venus of Miles was taken aback by the sudden springing on her of her foe ; but for a moment only ; and the calm scorn with which she thenceforth touched her answers to Mr. Finlay delighted the court, and won the unique compliment of a sudden cheer from the junior Bar.

The fight in some ways seemed to be almost a national one—Irish against Scotch. Lady Colin and her immediate family, as well as Lady Miles, all hail from the Emerald Isle, as do Sir William Butler (knighted since the suit began) and Captain Shaw ; (knighted since the suit began) and Captain Shaw ; appearing for whom were, among others, their own countrymen Sir Charles Russell, Q.C., Mr. Murphy, Q.C., and Mr. Synnott. On the other side were the Scotch (whom Sydney Smith divided into Scotchmen and d—d Scotchmen), Lord Colin and Mr. Finlay. Sir Henry James had been requested by the Duke of Argyll to lead for his son, and had agreed to do so, but in the end threw up his brief. There was a legend in court that he was expected to learn by heart a speech Lord Colin had been composing for the last two years. When Mr. Finlay thumped out his oration in opening Lord Colin's case, there were passages, particularly those in virulent abuse of Mrs. Blood, which Lord Colin, who covered his face with his hand, seemed to listen to almost with the conscious modesty of authorship. Lord Colin's manner had subdued visibly since the opening of the case, when, during the first half-hour of Sir Charles Russell's speech, he turned round and said, "It's a lie !" an interruption which brought down upon him from the Judge a threat of expulsion from the Court. Another and slighter interruption of Sir Charles was when he referred to the baseness of "Lord Walter" Campbell, upon which a pathetic exclamation of "Lord Colin !" came from the personage of "In liquidation" fame, who was seated in the background. Lord Lorne did not come near the court ; Lord Archibald being apparently mistaken for him by some of the reporters. Another mistake of identity was made by many in court, a clerk of Mr. Lewis's, cast somewhat in Lord Randolph Churchill's mould, being accepted as the Duke of Marlborough. Some of the mistakes of the reports in the daily press are sufficiently absurd. Lord Blachford, who, being one of Mr. Gladstone's peers, is probably now a devout reader of the *Morning Post*, will be amazed to find himself figuring in that organ on Saturday in place of Lord Blandford. The case is likely to last till nearly the end of the week."

THE PROSECUTION OF IRISH M.P.s.

United Ireland asserts emphatically that the Attorney-General, M.P., has given a decision declaring the plan of campaign to be legal. The paper says :—

In publishing the "Plan of Campaign" we pledged ourselves that it would be found "perfectly legal," as well as perfectly irresistible." The latterpoint possibly remains yet to be proved, but after the announcement we are able to make to-day the legality of the "Plan of Campaign" is placed beyond dispute, We have it attested under the hand of the highest law officers of the Crown in Ireland. The facts we are about to narrate are of supreme importance. We are in a position to give the most absolute pledge of their authenticity. It will be remembered that the Ponsonby estate, in the county Cork, was the first in which the rents were actually lodged with estate trustees. It was declared by the "Empress" to be a test case by which the whole future of the land question might be determined. The landlords of the Cork Defence Union made the most urgent representation to Captain Plunkett as to the necessity for striking a crushing blow at the movement by capturing Mr. W. J. Lane, M.P., while actually engaged in receiving the rents upon the second day on which he attended at Youghal for that purpose. According to our information the landlords all but wept and went on their knees in imploring Captain Plunkett to act sternly and at once. He declined point blank to make a raid upon Mr. Lane's went office on his own initiative. He consented, however, to submit the representations of the Defence Union to the Attorney-General for his opinion, From a pigeon hole not quite a thousand miles from Sir Redvers Buller's new stool in Dublin Castle we have managed to extract a copy of Attorney-General Holmes's reply, and here it is : "There is a mode by which the landlord might get hold of the money, which of course is not a matter for the Government, and I dare say the landlord will have good advice. I do not see how any action can be taken by the Executive.—Hugh Holmes, Attorney-General." The above minute was drafted upon the very day of the Privy Council meeting, to attend which the Lord-Lieutenant delayed his departure from Ireland. It is therefore the accepted conclusion of the Irish Executive, on the advice of its highest law officer. Its authority is therefore conclusive. The "Plan of Campaign" is pronounced under the Attorney-General's sign manual to be a perfectly lawful instrument. The legality of the "Plan of Campaign" is no longer questionable. It is, so far as the interposition of armed force is concerned, as lawful for the tenants to look up their rents in a common fund until their tyrants come to reason as it is, to lock up their own front doors. The first consequence of Mr. Holmes's confession will be the abandonment of the prosecution of Mr. Dillon. It would be a scandal of the first magnitude if the Government, with the opinion of their own law officer as to the indubitable legality of Mr. Dillon's proceedings before their eyes, were to persist in doing by a mean and rascally subterfuge what the Attorney-General admits they have no right to do above board. The next consequence, of course, will be that the "Plan of Campaign" will henceforth stand as the recognised charter of the Irish tenants' security. It is confessed to be an instrument of as much legality as Mr. Parnell's Bill would have been if it had received the Royal assent. Everywhere and for ever it will remain the cheap defence of rack-rented tenants. The game is ours. The Attorney-General himself blesses the banners of our campaigners.

THE STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN ARMIES.

THE numbers of armed men which the several European countries are able to raise have always been, to some degree, a matter of speculation, although there is a generally prevailing impression that they are prodigious. The publication of the figures given below, therefore, of interest at any time, will be more so at the present moment, as it enables us to form an approximate idea of what "Europe in arms" really means. Both the peace and war strengths of the various armies, with the number of guns and horses when on a war footing, as they were at at the end of 1885, are indicated.

It will be seen that, as regards numbers of armed men, Germany occupies the chief position, although some statisticians would place Russia first. It should be borne in mind that, while Russia has the the largest population to draw upon, she is not nearly ready for war to the same extent as the German Empire, for every man enumerated in the case of the latter country has been passed through the active army, which cannot be said with regard to Russia, nor any other country in the statement below.

AUSTRIA.—Peace strength of the united army of Austria and Hungary 17,887 officers, 238,555 rank and file, total, 286,422, with 766 guns and 50,302 horses. War strength, 32,785, officers, 1,044,319 men ; total, 1,077,104, with 1,679 guns and 211,462 horses.

BELGIUM.—The peace strength of the Belgian army is 45,600 (2,706 officers), with 204 field guns and 10,465 horses. The war strength is 101,268 (3,020 officers), with 240 guns and 20,794 horses. The active Garde Civique numbers 30,954 (27,125 of which are infantry), the non-active Garde Civique about 90,000 men.

DENMARK.—The peace strength of the Danish army (first levy) is 36,510 men, of whom 1,201 are officers. By calling in the second levy, or reserve, the army reaches a war strength of 50,500 (1,496 officers), with 128 guns and about 3,000 horses.

FRANCE.—The peace strength of the French army is as follows :—26,974 commissioned officers 42,720 non-commissioned officers, 454,130 men : total 523,824, with 2,694 guns and 110,880 horses. On the outbreak of war France is able to raise an army, including the reserve and territorial forces, of 1,959,861 men, with 2,952 guns, of which 1,355,205 are field and reserve troops, and 604,656 territorial troops. The army of the first line is estimated by French sources as 2,051,459 men, and that of the second line as 2,087,196 men, or a total of 4,138,655 ; but that estimate can scarcely be depended upon.

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It will be seen that, as regards numbers of armed men, Germany occupies the chief position, although some statisticians would place Russia first. It should be borne in mind that, while Russia has the the largest population to draw upon, she is not nearly ready for war to the same extent as the German Empire, for every man enumerated in the case of the latter country has been passed through the active army, which cannot be said with regard to Russia, nor any other country in the statement below.

AUSTRIA.—Peace strength of the united army of Austria and Hungary 17,887 officers, 238,555 rank and file, total, 286,422, with 766 guns and 50,302 horses. War strength, 32,785, officers, 1,044,319 men ; total, 1,077,104, with 1,679 guns and 211,462 horses.

BELGIUM.—The peace strength of the Belgian army is 45,600 (2,706 officers), with 204 field guns and 10,465 horses. The war strength is 101,268 (3,020 officers), with 240 guns and 20,794 horses. The active Garde Civique numbers 30,954 (27,125 of which are infantry), the non-active Garde Civique about 90,000 men.

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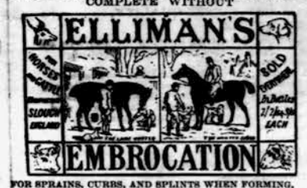

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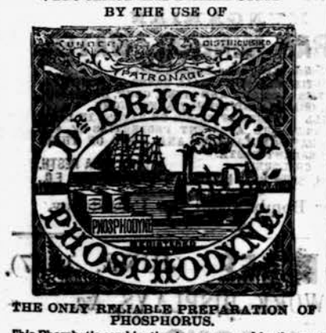

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